THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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WITHOUT HIS MARK.

COLONEL HAYES OF THE ARMY

Refuses to Sign Mr. Bayard's Deputy Marshal Bill—Why the Colonel is Disgruntled—Mr. Peter F. Lawshe Secures the Gainesville Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, June 15—President Hayes returned to the senate this evening without his signature the bill to regulate the appointment of deputy marshals, together with a message stating the reasons why he has felt it his duty to veto it. After citing the laws now in force upon the subject (sections 2021, 2024, 2028, and 5521, 5522 revised statutes), and quoting the recent opinion of the supreme court as to their constitutionality, the president says the present bill proceeds upon a construction of the constitution as to the powers of the national government which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of our country. The president then recapitulates in detail the duties and powers of deputy and special deputy marshals, as prescribed in the existing laws, and says: "The functions of special deputy marshals being executive, they are placed under the authority of the well-known chief executive office of the United States courts. They are in fact, and not merely in name, the deputies of the marshal, and he and his bondsmen are responsible for them. A civil force for the execution of law is thus instituted in accordance with the long established and familiar usage, which is simple and effective and under a responsible head. The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for the special deputy marshals of the existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to the law, who lack power, responsibility and protection, which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers."

The president then quotes the bill in full and says: "This bill does not connect the new officers which it creates with the existing laws relating to special deputy marshals so as to invest the former with the same powers or impose upon them the same duties or give them the same protection by means of criminal laws, as special deputy marshals have under the present statutes. The so-called deputy marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head, no responsibility to any one, and no authority to call a posse comitatus to their aid if resisted. They are not protected by the criminal statutes in the performance of their duty. They cannot keep the peace nor make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. No oaths of office are required of them. They give no bonds and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or of misconduct in office. In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of the United States officers of the national elections, and the powers uniformly passed and exercised by the state officers at state elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from the usage of the government established by precedents beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the constitution."

In condition the president says he will make no objection to the appointment by the courts of officers to act with reference to elections, and he favors their appointment without regard to party, but the present bill, while recognizing the power and duty of the United States to provide officers to guard and scrutinize the congressional elections, fails to adapt its provisions to the existing laws so as to secure such efficient supervision and protection. The bill is, therefore, returned unsigned.

The following are the principal southern controverted items in the sundry civil appropriation bill as reported by the committee on conference and passed by both houses to-day: The military post, San Antonio, $75,000; lights mouth of Sampit river $1,200; lights mouth of Red river, Louisiana, $3,000; for three new public buildings at Austin, Texas, Atlanta, Ga., and Fall River, Mass., $130,000; for salaries and expenses of the national board of health, and to carry out the purposes of the various acts creating the board, $100,000; for aid to local quarantine stations, and for aid to local and state boards of health, to be used in case of an epidemic, $150,000. These two preceding items includes $75,000 diverted by the bill from the general appropriations of last year and now made specifically applicable to the purposes named. For the improvement of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., $150,000; for completing the work of the entomological commission in the special investigation of the locust and cotton worm, $25,000; repairs and furniture for the United States court-house at Charleston, South Carolina, $2 500. The item appropriating $20,000 for a light station at Punta Rossa, Florida, is omitted from the bill.

The president sent to the senate to-day the following nominations:

Mr. Peter F. Lawshe, to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

Colonel Richard C. Dunn, assistant adjutant-general, to be adjutant-general, vice Townsend, resigned.

To be assistant-paymasters—Richard T. M. Ball, of Virginia; T. Glover Fillette, of South Carolina; Littleton W. Taller, of Virginia, and James Ashley Turner, of Texas.

The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of James E. Boyd to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, and Peter F. Lawshe to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

At the meeting of the cabinet to-day it was decided to demand an explanation from the Spanish government of the recent firing on American ships and the subsequent search thereof by the Spanish cruisers off the Cuban coast.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

The bill relieving James Monroe Heiskell from the operation of section 1218 of the revised statutes, which prohibits the appointment in the army of ex-confederates, was passed by a party vote, the amendment adopted in the former debate repealing the statute having been withdrawn.

The house bill granting a pension to Delia Benner, the widow of Hiram H. Benner, of company C, Eighteenth infantry, was passed. Benner became famous for heroism during the yellow fever at Grenada, Miss.

The house joint resolution lending the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., four hundred government tents was passed.

Mr. Eaton presented the report of the conference committee on the deficiency appropriation bill, and it was adopted.

The house joint resolution declaring eight hours to be a day's work for a government employe was, under objection from Mr. Withers, laid on the table.

Mr. Morgan submitted the concurrent resolution relative to the electoral count, but upon objection by Mr. Ingalls it went over under the rules.

Mr. Beck presented the report of the conference committee on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Conkling opposed its adoption, but after some further remarks the senate adopted it.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill creating a joint commission for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States and France against each other, according to the provisions of the treaty of January 15, 1880. The bill was read three times and passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Wayte then spoke upon the report of the select committee on the treasury books and accounts.

Messrs. Dawes and Ingalls followed in reply.

The senate then adopted the resolutions reported by the committee directing the secretaries of the various departments to report to congress what changes can advantageously be made in the present system of keeping accounts.

Mr. Hampton, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the house bill to pay Hiram Johnson and others money collected on excessive military assessments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone all pending and prior orders and take up the bill for the relief of Ben Holliday.

After a long and fruitless debate thereon the senate, at 6:25, went into executive session. The doors were not reopened until 8:50.

The house bill providing for a joint commission to consider the French-American claims (identical with the bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Eaton) was read three times and passed.

The president pro tem then laid before the senate the veto message from the president, which, without being read, was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The senate bill removing the political disabilities of Magnus S. Thompson was taken up and passed.

The senate then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, introduced a bill repealing so much of section 3385 of the revised statutes as fixes export tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars. Referred.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, submitted the report of the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The statement which accompanies the report sets forth the effect of the action of the committee on senate amendments and was read in full. The bill, as it passed the house, appropriated $21,556,647. The senate amendments amount to $1,740,764, from which the senate receded to the amount of $773,540. The bill, as agreed to by the conference committee, appropriates $22,523,871. The clause directing the secretary of the treasury to pay the money appropriated in the bill in silver coin was stricken out and a clause added appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Indian commission. The report was adopted.

Mr. Dibrell, of Tennessee, submitted the report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill, as agreed to, appropriates $251,300.

The morning hour being dispensed with, the speaker announced the pending question to be on the seconding of the demand for a suspension of the rules and passage of the Carlisle sugar bill, which motion had been made yesterday by Mr. McLane, of Maryland. The opponents of the Carlisle sugar bill, led by the Louisiana representatives, resorted to filibustering tactics, and by withholding their votes left the house without a quorum. A call of the house was then ordered.

It showed the presence of 206 members. After a sharp debate the question recurred on the seconding of the demand to suspend the rules and again no quorum voted. Pending another call of the house Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, submitted the conference report on the general deficiency bill, and after a short debate it was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, stating that he had tendered his resignation as member of congress to the governor of Alabama, to take effect October 1st. Laid on the table.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, under instructions from the committee on appropriations, introduced a bill creating a commission for the settlement of certain French-American claims under the treaty of January 15th, 1880, and appropriating $100,000 for salaries, etc. The bill was passed, the senate bill of the same import having been sent to the committee of the whole on the ground that the senate could not originate such a bill.

The house then took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

O'DONNELL'S MOTION.

Discussing Gladstone's Course Thereon.

LONDON, June 15.—All the morning papers severly condemn Mr. O'Donnell's attack on M. Challomel Lacour, in the house of commons.

The Times, in a leading editorial, says: "The French government would display less than its usual tact if it troubled itself to take the slightest notice of the matter."

The Times this morning says Mr. Gladstone for not allowing the questions as to the antecedents of M. Challomel Lacour, and says, "Nobody would have been worse for it except Mr. O'Donnell. The house has tried every weapon against the violations of order except the weapon which is found most effective in every other social assembly—simply one of silence. Let it once be recognized that it is of very little importance what improprieties of speech are committed by certain members, and the business of parliament will cease to be seriously interrupted by them."

The Daily News says the country must feel grateful to Mr. Gladstone for his anxious resolve to maintain the dignity of parliamentary debate, and the character of the house of commons, but we hardly think the occasion called for the very exceptional course of the action taken by the government.

Mr. O'Donnell, (home ruler) member for Dungarvan, will ask the following questions in the house of commons Thursday next:

Whether Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, will lay on the table that portion of the evidence adduced before the commission of the national assembly that related to certain instructions alleged to have been given by M. Challomel Lacour, the newly appointed French ambassador to London, with reference to the mobilees; whether he will lay on the table a copy of the judgment of the court at Lyons in the case of the Christian brothers against M. Challomel Lacour, and others, and also a copy of the judgment of the court of appeals at Dijon confirming the judgment of the court at Lyons in that case. Mr. O'Donnell will also ask Mr. Fawcett, postmaster-general, whether he will take any steps to prevent the circulation in England of newspapers containing the gravest charges against M. Challomel Lacour.

The Pall Mall Gazette approves Mr. Gladstone's action in the case of Mr. O'Donnell.

Heavy Storms.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Reports have been received here of heavy storms in the west, doing a great deal of damage to property and involving some loss of life. The wires are down and full particulars cannot be received.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—A heavy storm prevailed here yesterday prostrating all the telegraph wires north and east. Three inches of water fell. The depot at Hamilton, O., was struck by lightning and burned. A cyclone swept over the towns of Frankfort and Cicero, Ind., destroying many buildings and killing and wounding a number of persons.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Great damage is reported from the storms and floods in Wisconsin. Two-thirds of the city of Econte is under water, and the dams and lumber booms in the river are all swept away. The damage is estimated at $250,000. Business is entirely suspended. The business portion of the city of Grand Rapids, on the Wisconsin river, is also submerged, and part of it has been swept away entirely. The railroad bridges across the Wisconsin river are in great danger.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 15.—A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, from Piedmont, reports the heaviest rain known in that section for years. The Potomac river is very high, and a part of the town is under water. The Cumberland and Piedmont railroad has suffered great damage between Piedmont and Lonaconing by the bridges being washed away.

A South American War.

LONDON, June 15.—It is reported here that General Roca, minister of war, was re-elected president of the Argentine Confederation on the 11th instant; that his opponent, Dr. Tejedos, will resist his magnetism, and that civil war and secession of Buenos Ayres from the confederation are feared.

The evening edition of the Standard states that a telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated yesterday noon, says war is imminent, and a telegram from Montevideo, dated yesterday afternoon, says rumors are current that skirmishing has commenced.

Telegrams have been received at the foreign office from British representatives at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo stating that the ports of Bueno Ayres and Onsenada are closed and the mails are not allowed to land. The British squadron on the river Plata is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres.

A Farewell Breakfast.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A farewell breakfast, previous to his departure for England, was given to Edwin Booth to-day at Delmonico's, at which were present many prominent lights of the bar, pulpit and stage. Judge Brady delivered an introductory address, and remarks were made by Rev. Robert Collyer, Lawrence Barrett, Whitelaw Reid, Lester Wallack, Algenon S. Sullivan, Wm. Winter, Joseph Jefferson, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, and others.

A Solemn Duty.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—The territorial democratic committee has adopted a resolution declaring it to be the solemn duty of the government to suppress polygamy in the territories by means of proper laws and officers. Allen G. Campbell has been appointed delegate to Cincinnati with instructions to urge the incorporation of this resolution in the democratic national platform.

Funeral of Ex-Senator Bayard.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 15.—The funeral of the late ex-Senator James A. Bayard this evening was very large, and was attended by many of the leading citizens of the state, and numbers of relatives and friends of the family from other states.

SEEKING A WET NURSE

TO NURTURE THE PARTY TO MATURITY

The Pacific Delegates Expressing their Preferences for Standard Bearer—Exposing Garfield's Dirty Linen—Gen. Grant Betting on Seymour's Nomination.

OMAHA, NEB., June 15.—Four delegates from California to the Cincinnati convention—J. E. McElrath, John Foley, W. F. Frost and Mr. Maddox—passed through this city on their way to Washington. They will be joined at Chicago by Delegate Stephens. Two other members of the California delegation, Messrs. Carr and Metcalf, are already east. The other five, Messrs. Hendricks, Thompson, Stephenson, Castle and Woodworth, will follow to-morrow. The members of the delegation who were here to-day, are accompanied by Ex-Senator William L. Gwin, of California; General John E. Ward, of New York; and Delegate Stonehill, of Nevada. Your correspondent was informed that California's delegation has no instructions. A vote taken by the state convention to indicate its preference gave Thurman a plurality. Tilden and Seymour also received votes, but the Field men, who were in the majority in the convention, declined to take part in the vote. In reply to questions as to the strength of the various candidates in California, the delegates said that Mr. Bayard was highly esteemed, that Judge Field was very strong, that General Hancock was not spoken of, that Mr. Tilden was not considered available, and that Mr. Jewett had no strength so far as they knew. The California delegation stands nine for Field and three uncommitted. The Californians say also that the Oregon delegation is five to one for Field, and that Nevada is uncommitted and uninstructed, but will probably act with California and Oregon. They think that the Chicago nominations will be very weak in California, and that the Californians will be dissatisfied with the Chinese plank in the republican platform, regarding it as an evasion of the question and an insult to California, which will destroy all hope of carrying the Pacific states for the republicans.

General Grant

IS WILLING TO BACK SEYMOUR AGAINST THE FIELD.

A World reporter interviewed General Grant between the heats of the race at the Milwaukee Driving park, yesterday, and after alluding to the reunion now in progress he touched upon the political situation. General Grant said that he did not desire to be classed among politicians. "The Chicago convention was a great strain on everybody, and the result was pretty nearly a surprise, was it not ?"

"Yes," hesitatingly said General Grant, and then he volunteered frankly, "Of course I am very much obliged to my friends who stood by me so nobly."

"Chief among them Senator Conkling."

"Yes; I wish he had been nominated."

"How is it he did not come before the convention ?"

"Oh, he refused it. It was not his object or wish. He was not a candidate and wouldn't consent to be."

"But General Garfield refused."

"True, but in a way that did not bind him."

"Do you think General Garfield a strong man?"

"Oh, yes, he is a good man. Garfield has always been right."

"Do you think he can carry any southern state, general?"

"No, I think not. There is of course old Virginia, where there is a chance for republicans to make combination with the Mahone men and carry the state, but he cannot win well expect any other."

"A queer combination that would be."

The general shrugged his shoulders, but made no answer.

"Is Garfield going to be elected, anyhow?"

The general did not reply.

"Whom will the democrats be likely to nominate, general?"

"Seymour."

"We have many democrats here who look towards General Hancock."

"Seymour," pursued Grant, "I have been backing against others singly, and I am always ready to back him against the field at present. General Hancock has no show whatever, though of course he may win it. Seymour is perhaps the strongest man."

Garfield's Dirty Linen.

THE WAR TO BE MADE ON HIS RECORD.

Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A prominent politician here has information that all members of workingmen's unions throughout the United States will vote against Garfield on account of his opposition to the eight-hour law. Should such a concert of action take place, he will lose many thousand republican votes.

SO SOON, PAULINE?

General Garfield is said to be preparing an answer to the charges touching his unsavory connection with the credit mobilier and Der Golyer investigations. His congressional friends are not anxious to have him attempt any defense just at this time. An informal caucus of some of his closest friends was held last night, at which it was thought best to get all the charges against Garfield out before making the defense. The democrats are collecting the facts in connection with Garfield's record, to be issued in the form of a pamphlet, which is to be prefaced with an editorial from the New York Times of February 23, 1873, the day succeeding Washington's birthday, in which the moral of the credit mobilier investigation and its results is strikingly illustrated in a comparison between the "pure Washington" and Congressman Garfield of credit mobilier.

ALL AROUND US.

Athens, Macon, Griffin, Sparta, Eastman, Newnan, Etc.

NEWNAN, June 14.—Mr. H. C. Fisher, while playing this morning with a machine used to throw glass balls up to be shot at, let his arm slip. It struck him on the nose, tearing up the flesh to the bone on both sides.—The clerks play baseball during their rest time from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ATHENS, June 14.—I hear that Governor Colquitt's speech here on Saturday made many converts. I was sure at the time that it would do him great good. It was a manly vindication of his administration even down to the present administration. By his worth of character and Christian bearing Georgia has to day a prouder position among her sister states than ever before.

W. L. MITCHELL.

ELBERTON, June 14.—The indications are that the present census enumeration will show a population in Elbert county of fourteen or fifteen thousand, being an increase of about five thousand over the census of 1870. The enumerators are about half through with the work, and so far as gone the increase has been from thirty to forty per cent over the last census.—A wedding in high life will come off here next Wednesday. The parties will leave on the Elberton for New York and the northern summer resorts.

SPARTA, June 15.—Hancock county Sunday-school association met yesterday, President L. Pierce in the chair. W. M. Slaton was chosen secretary. Dr. J. C. Aubrey reported a most entertaining programme for the Sunday school celebration to take place July 9th. Rev. W. A. Candler, of Atlanta, will deliver the annual address. Hon. C. W. DuBose, our senator from this district, will deliver the prizes in an appropriate manner. Rev. G. H. Pattillo is an influential factor in arranging for the celebration.

CONYERS, June 15.—A United States fish commissioner passed up the Georgia railroad yesterday and left at this place twenty carp about six inches long, and Judge Seaman put them in Yellow river, at the paper mills, all safely.—The work on our new jail is being pushed forward rapidly.—We will soon have a mail route from this place to Chester, in Gwinnett county, and on to Lawrenceville.—We regret to announce the illness of Rev. W. D. Winburn.—Miss Pruitt, of Randolph county, is visiting relatives here, and is the guest of Judge A. Riley.

EASTMAN, June 14.—A notable feature in the advancement of our town is the recent organization of a brass band. The rapid improvement of this splendid class of musical aspirants is most gratifying to those who feel an interest in good music of home production. The boys have made sufficient progress to venture an occasional serenade, and they always acquit themselves on missions of this sort with great credit to the individual members as gentlemen of unquestionable deportment. They seem to love cake and literature, as well as music, as is evidenced in the fact that their acknowledged young leader of the Eastman Times office, can speak as well as play.

ATHENS, June 14.—Governor Colquitt addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, composed of our best and most intelligent citizens on Saturday, the 12th instant. His speech was well received, and was a full vindication of his administration even down to the time of his appointing of Joseph E. Brown to the United States senate. Governor Colquitt was applauded by our people here during his entire speech, and judging from appearances nearly everybody is for him for renomination for governor; we believe him to be among one of our best men, and we heartily approve the appointment of Joseph E. Brown to the United States senate.

S. C. DOBBS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—The democratic mass meeting filled the theatre to-night. All classes turned out, and the proceedings were marked by dignity, unanimity and enthusiasm. Hon. George A. Mercer was elected chairman for the ensuing two years. Resolutions were passed strongly presenting the name of the Hon. Rufus E. Lester to the people of Georgia for governor. The following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the gubernatorial convention: Josiah L. Warren, A. P. Adams, T. M. Norwood, R. N. Reed, William Garrard, Brantley A. Denmark; and the following as alternates: J. R. Saussy, H. M. Branch, P. M. Russell, John R. Hilton, William Clifton, and G. M. Reynolds. Such a meeting in numbers, intelligence and enthusiasm has not been had here since the war. Chatham is in earnest.

BOWDON, June 13.—James R. Barrow, son of Rev. James Barrow, and a prominent merchant and citizen, died here Friday evening last at 6¼ o'clock. His funeral and burial services were attended by the largest concourse of people seen here for years. When quite young he entered the confederate army and lost a leg bravely fighting in defense of his country. At the close of the war he began the mercantile business, and by industry, economy, honesty and fair dealings, accumulated a nice little fortune. Of a pleasant disposition, a warm and generous heart, liberal with his means and assisting worthy and needy enterprises, he was a favorite with all classes. No death has occurred here in a long time which has caused such universal sorrow and regret. He was a high-toned Christian gentleman, a strict member and a strong pillar of the Baptist church. In his will he provided liberally for his sisters and brothers, and gave to the Baptist church five hundred dollars. To the M. E. church and M. P. church each he gave fifty dollars. The balance of his property, amounting to several thousand dollars, goes to Willie, his only child. He was a widower at the time of his death.

We are reliably informed by the best of authorities that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad have made one move on the chess-board that will be hard to checkmate. They have bought the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, running from the terminus of their branch at Dalton to Selma, Ala., and will soon enter in possession. In addition to this, they have obtained control of the Alabama Central road, which runs from Selma to Meridian, Miss., and there connects with the Mobile and Ohio, the Vicksburg and Meridian and the Alabama Great Southern roads.

This will be of much value to the E. T., V. & Ga. road, more to Knoxville, but most to Chattanooga. For years past the unconstitutional administration. By his worth of character and Christian bearing Georgia has to day a prouder position among her sister states than ever before.

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THE BURNING SHIP

WITH ITS WEIGHT OF HUMAN WOE.

The Captain of the Stonington Gives his Version of the Disaster—Thrilling Account of the Escape of Mrs. Stilson from Death—An Episcopal Bishop's Escape.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Tribune makes the list of saved 361, and the list of lost forty-eight. The steamer Stonington arrived in New York at 5:30 a.m. She came only to be repaired, and brought neither freight nor passengers. She was at once raised on the docks. Her bows for nearly twenty feet aft and above the water line are completely demolished, and to prevent her from filling with water canvas blankets had been nailed over the hole. Her steam piece was completely shattered, and the main and leading back to the forecastle was twisted and torn up, showing that the shock was very severe. It was believed by some who examined the bows that the damages showed conclusively that the speed was greater than the law allows in a fog. Upon the upper deck forward was strewn the torn, soiled and drenched clothing of the rescued passengers, consisting of shoes, stockings, underclothing and overcoats.

The officers of the boat positively declined to make any statement of the disaster, giving as a reason that they had been advised not to do so until after their official report had been made to the United States inspectors of steamboats. Captain Nye, the commanding officer, gave the following brief statement of his observations before and after the collision:

"I was in the pilot-house when the fog closed on us, and our whistles were sounded at frequent intervals. The whistle of the Narragansett was heard and signals were exchanged as to the course each boat should take. It was impossible to discern any object a vessel's length before us. Suddenly we saw the Narragansett, directly ahead, crossing our bow and so close that a collision was inevitable. Our bow crashed into the starboard side of the Narragansett, just forward of the wheel. I signaled for the engines to be reversed, and when the vessels separated the Narragansett drifted out of sight in the fog. Suddenly we saw the sky lighted up by flames from her, but only for a few moments, when the fog shut her out of sight again. We distinctly heard the whistles of the steamers of the Providence and Fall River lines and sent rocket signals, but the fog was too dense to allow them to be seen at any distance. Even our boats going to and returning from the burning vessel had to feel their way along."

Inquiries of both officers and crew failed to show whether the Stonington's speed was checked or not immediately upon sighting the vessel, but it was learned that the engines were stopped before the boats came together. It was also stated that before the collision the speed of both the Stonington and Narragansett was at least twelve miles an hour.

BISHOP JAGGAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It was currently reported that Bishop Jaggar, of the diocese of southern Ohio, had taken passage on board the Narragansett and was drowned. The report caused excitement in Episcopal circles, and great anxiety was generally felt in regard to the bishop's safety. This evening a Tribune reporter met the bishop at the church of the Holy Trinity and ascertained that he had a very narrow escape. He was a little late in getting to the steamer, but endeavored to obtain a passage to Providence on the Narragansett, but was informed at the ticket office that that boat was very crowded. He decided then not to go with the crowd, and secured a passage by the Providence line. This narrow escape he termed the "closest shave" that he had ever had, and said that whenever he thought of it a sigh of relief escaped him.

ALL HER BABES "AT ONE FELL SWOOP."

On the train there were a number of others of the survivors. Among the number on the train reached New Haven each one of these was the center of a little knot of eager questioners. One, however, was an exception. In a compartment of the drawing room car, sold, unattended with a grief too heavy for utterance and too deep for the consolation of any stranger, sat a frail woman whose two babes had both perished, while she was saved. She was Mrs. Frederick Stilson, of Atlanta, Ga. Being on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. E. M. Carpenter, of Attleboro, Mass., with her two children, aged seventeen months and six months respectively, she was met in New York on Friday by Mr. Carpenter and they started on the ill-fated Narragansett. Mr. Carpenter, we learn, had borrowed from a friendly one a suit of clothes, and who, although bruised and chilled in the water, seemed to be equally astonished and grateful at his escape, told the story of the night as follows:

"I was in stateroom 35," said he, "and Mrs. Stilson was in No. 36, with her two children. I was awakened by the crash and so was she. She jumped out and ran over to my room and pounded on my door, calling out that the boat was sinking and we should be lost. I was a good deal frightened myself, but I wanted to keep her cool if I could, so I told her I did not believe there was any danger, but I would go right out and see what the matter was.

"She was crying, and wanted to put on a life-preserver right away, but I told her there would be plenty of time for life-preservers, and that what she wanted to do was to go back to her room and get on some clothes and I would go with her, which she begged me not to leave her alone. So when we had both got partially dressed, I told her to come along and we would see what had happened. We started to go forward, when we discovered smoke. She said at once that the boat was on fire, and I thought it was myself; but I told her that it was not. This was not more than ten minutes after the collision. However, the smoke was so thick that we turned and went the other way. After we had nearly reached the end of the saloon the smoke and fire came up the forward gangway in a perfect whirl. Up to this time we had been able to see, as the lights were burning as usual in the saloon, but when the smoke came up so thick the lights all went out. I don't know whether that was what put them out or not. Very likely it was. When this happened we both realized that the danger was immediate, and we started back to get the children. The smoke and heat were so great that Mrs. Stilson, who is consumptive, was unable to stand it, and I took her outside in the fresh air, telling her to wait there for me and I would go for the children. I went back into the saloon accordingly, and groped my way partly through, but the flames and smoke drove me back. I found her again and we waited for a few minutes, hoping to be able to get back to the state-room, but we could not. Mrs. Stilson, almost crazed with grief and fear, tried several times to jump overboard."

"I prevented her from doing this until I had put a life-preserver on her and one on myself, and then, just as she was trying to jump, I saw a trunk with a lot of rope on it floating just under where we stood. Somebody had shoved it over and it had floated around. I helped her to jump, and she did so, landing right on the rope. I saw that she was all right for the moment, and then I jumped overboard myself."

"The water in the steamer had risen so that it was knee deep where we stood, and I thought the steamer was going down. I swam away from the wreck, and saw no more of Mrs. Stilson until she was rescued. I learned, however, that after the Narragansett grounded on the sandbar she climbed on board again and made her way around to the last boat just in time to jump for it after it was launched. She fell into the water, but luckily caught a rope and was pulled out and saved. When I was taken on board the City of New York I found her. I swam away because there were so many jumping at the same time that I was afraid of being pulled down. I could only swim a few rods, however, without getting tired, as I had my shoes and trousers on, and it was hard work. The water was very cold, too, and I was thoroughly chilled in a few minutes after I got in it. This was a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and I don't know how I kept alive till a quarter past two, when I was picked up. After I was thoroughly tired swimming I found a small bit of plank and in a few minutes after another piece. I managed to hold them together and keep my head up without any trouble."

An Atlantic Horror.

LOSS OF THE ANCHORIA, FROM GLASGOW.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer. The Queen, which has arrived here, reports that on June 13, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came in collision with the steamer Anchoria, of the Anchor line, bound from New York for Glasgow. Both vessels were very seriously damaged, and for a while it was thought that both would go down. The Queen's bow was stove in. The Queen took off all the passengers of the Anchoria, 180 in number and brought them to this port. The Anchoria is still outside the bar, waiting for assistance. She has about twenty-eight feet of water in the hold.

Two compartments of the Anchoria were filled with water, and there was every prospect of the vessel sinking, so it was determined to transfer her passengers, as the injury to the Queen was not apparently so serious. The transfer was made in the boats. The sea was very calm and the boats performed their mission at little risk. The passengers state that after the collision the crew of the Anchoria became demoralized, three of them leaping aboard the Queen before the vessels separated. The men made no effort, it is stated, to save the passengers, but looked to their own safety. Capt. Heddenrick, of the Anchoria, behaved with great coolness and stuck to his vessel until all of the 150 or more passengers had been safely transferred to the Queen. Some of the passengers had to assist in launching the Anchoria's boats, and as soon as the boats struck the water the sailors were the first to jump into them. Immediately after the collision a boat was sent to the Anchoria from Queen under command of the Third Officer Knight to tender assistance, and all her other boats were got out at once. During the transfer of passengers Miss Carson, of Rochester, New York, fell overboard but was rescued. This was the only accident during the transfer.

Captain Heddenrick thought he could bring the Anchoria into port if the Queen would stand by him. Captain Williams, of the latter, promised to do so. All the crew of the Anchoria, except five or six, returned to duty, and a start was made for New York, the Queen keeping close by until the arrival.

THE WILKES COUNTY MURDER.

The Prisoners Lodged in Fulton County Jail.

Sheriff J. J. Crafton and Deputy W. T. Fluker, of Wilkes county, reached Atlanta by the Georgia train yesterday afternoon, bringing with them J. D. Coxwell and Newt Nichols, who are charged with being principals in the second degree in the cold-blooded murder of John Awtrey alias John Turner, in the county of Wilkes, in February last.

THE CONSTITUTION reporter said to Sheriff Crafton at the Kimball last night:

"What is the present status of the case?"

"You will remember that four men, to-wit, Walker, Blackburn, Coxwell and Nichols were arrested for the killing. Shortly after the arrest was made Walker was sent to the jail in Richmond county for safe-keeping, while Coxwell and Nichols were brought to Atlanta for the same purpose. Some days since all these prisoners were taken back to Wilkes for their trials. Walker was tried and convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He was tried as one of the principals. His trial lasted a week, and was intensely exciting. The jury stayed out a day and a night. But the trial of Coxwell and Nichols did not take place, it has been postponed until the next adjourned term of Wilkes court, which comes on the second week in July. This is my reason for bringing them back to Fulton county jail.

"What about Blackburn?"

"Oh, Blackburn, you know, is the man who gave the whole crowd away. He turned state's evidence within a week from the time the murder was committed."

"What did he say?"

"He said that he and Walker did the shooting, and that Coxwell and Nichols were present aiding and abetting them in the crime. You will remember the circumstances: John Awtrey, alias John Turner, was a young farmer living in Wilkes county. He was a Texan by birth, a desperate man. It was said that some time in December last Coxwell discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between Awtrey and his daughter. Coxwell attacked him, when a bloody fight ensued, in which Coxwell cut Awtrey all to pieces. A warrant was issued for Awtrey's arrest for South Carolina, where he remained until he got well. Some time in February he returned to Wilkes county, and one day, a very short time after his return, he disappeared. Nearly a week after his disappearance Blackburn confessed to his brother in law that he and Walker assisted Jo. Coxwell and Nichols, had murdered the missing man. He said that they had done the deed on a by-path which led off on the main road about fifteen miles from Washington, the county site. Blackburn pointed out the spot where Awtrey had been assassinated and then showed the grave—six hundred yards away—where they had dragged the body in the night time and buried it. The body was frightfully mangled, no less than nine bullets having pierced the back.

"It was through Blackburn then that the whole crime was brought to light?"

"Yes, sir, he turned state's evidence, and that let the cat out of the wallet. Of course the other three birds were readily caught and lodged."

"Was it known that Awtrey came back to Wilkes after his fight with Coxwell?"

"Not at all. Awtrey was a brave man. They don't make them any braver—the devil and all his imps could not have frightened him off."

"Was he married?"

"Yes, sir, he left a wife and two children."

"What do the people of Wilkes seem to think about the case?"

"That a more cold-blooded murder was never committed in Wilkes county, and that Coxwell planned the whole work, but put Walker and Blackburn forward to bear the brunt."

"What was the standing of the men?"

"They were all poor farmers."

"What has become of Miss Coxwell?"

"She is still at her father's place, in the country."

"Was Awtrey regarded as her seducer?"

"I never heard that he was."

"Was she considered an imprudent girl?"

"People talked about her a good deal."

"Awtrey was murdered because of his intimacy with her."

"Well, that is the best impression. Coxwell threatened to kill him if he should come back, and with the assistance of friends he did it."

Coxwell and Nichols were seen by the reporter, at the jail. There is a striking contrast between them. Coxwell is a tall, slender, dark-haired man, who looks as if he had been sick all his life, while Nichols is a low, fleshy blonde, a pleasing picture of rosy health. They were handcuffed together and talked incessantly.

Sports of the Day:

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—This was the last day of the races. In the first race, mile heats, the following is a summary: Beallcude, 1; Pern, 2, 2; Tidal Wave, distanced; Genevieve, distanced. Time, 1:42¾, 1:44¾.

The second race, mile and three-quarters, was won by Goldbug; Bancroft, 2d; Jim Malone and Brooklyn, a dead heat. No time taken.

The third race, mile and one-eighth, was a dead heat between Long-Taw and Blue Lodge, and the money was divided. Victim was 3d. Time, 1:58¾.

The third race, mile and one-eighth, was won by General Phillips, with Long-Taw 2d and Krupp Gun 3d. Time, 1:56¾.

A Good Appointment.

Christian Index.

We congratulate the Stone Mountain Sunday-school convention upon the selection of its secretary. We speak advisedly when we say that no man has contributed more efficient service to the Sunday-school cause in the state than W. G. Whidby, the secretary elect. Some of the best work we ever have had a state Sunday-school convention in Georgia, and to him alone, and single-handed, are the people indebted for bringing the International Sunday-school convention in our midst.

A Steam Explosion.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—By the explosion of a steam service pipe in Music hall, today, two visitors to the millers' international exhibition, namely, Alfred Osborne, of Palmyra, Indiana, and L. Brecker, of Galveston, Texas, both millers, were severely injured. Brecker had a very bad gash cut in the back of the head, and it is feared is fatally hurt.

A Suit by Mr. Brooks.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In a suit brought by Erastus Brooks to set aside the last election of the trustees of the Evening Express company, Judge Lawrence rendered a decision granting the motion to strike out secondary evidence as to the contents of the company's books, but denying the second motion to remove the referee in the case. Referee Andrews, it may be remembered, admitted secondary evidence, as the books were in the possession of Augustus Schell, who, being in Florida, could not be subpœnaed.

Roanoke College.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SALEM, VA., June 14.—The twenty-seventh annual commencement of Roanoke college, Salem, Va., opened yesterday, June 13, with a baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., pastor of Memorial church, Washington, D. C.

Tom Taylor.

LONDON, June 14.—A London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatic author, is seriously ill of paralytic affection.

CURRIE'S GUILT

AS PROVEN BY THE WITNESSES.

The Evidence in the Case Ent

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign of unprecedented interest, involving national, state and local issues is just opening! The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun!

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 16, 1880.

As the next democratic national convention will consist of 738 delegates, it follows that 498 will be required to nominate under the two-thirds rule. There is no danger that a nomination will be made under such circumstances that will not fit the New York case.

WHILE the people of Atlanta and of most of the other cities of the country were trying on Monday to withstand the excessive heat, the people of the prosperous city of Minneapolis were enjoying a snow storm. We have all kinds of weather and people and politics about these times in this country.

COTTON blooms are coming in, and nearly every lowland paper has one. At Memphis the first bloom opened on Sunday, June 6th, or about ten days ahead of the average of later years. Last year the first bloom arrived June 18th; in 1878, June 7th; in 1877, June 22d; in 1876, June 14th; in 1875, June 16th, and in 1874, June 18th.

THE trial of the brutal murderer, Currie, is proceeding at Dallas, in Texas. Mr. Barrymore, who was a part of the murdered man's party, and the barkeeper have been sworn, and each corroborates the other in every essential particular. The result of this trial is awaited with a good deal of interest in every part of the land.

THE monopolists in congress have banded together to prevent by dilatory motions and filibustering generally the consideration of any tariff bill. There is, therefore, no hope of relief from the enormities of the tariff during this session; and the people should take very good care that they do not elect to congress this fall a man who can be used by the ring of extortionists. The country needs a revenue reform congress, and to get it every candidate should be sounded before election day comes around.

THE postponement to December of the joint resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote, is unfortunate because it cannot be acted on until the result of the November election is known. It is thought that the opposition of the republicans to the resolution is based on the belief that they may want to count the next president in by the action of the vice-president. They do not hesitate to declare in congress that the vice-president is himself a returning board—that he alone can open and declare the vote. The democrats desire to remove all doubts as to the manner of counting the electoral vote. The joint resolution presented by Senator Morgan is reasonable, fair and unobjectionable, and yet the republicans refuse to let it become law.

WE reproduce the platform of the Illinois democrats, because of its brevity, point and general excellence. It is as comprehensive as a platform a yard long, and far more intelligible. Here it is in full:

Patriotic duty and interest demand peace and reconciliation through all the land. We pledge ourselves to the following principles:

1. No tariff for protection.
2. No third term.
3. Substantial reform of the civil service, so that federal officers shall be the servants of the people and not of a party.
4. Equal rights to all the states, and no federal interference with the constitutional functions of states.
5. A constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.
6. No more land grants to monopolies.

The will of the people must be supreme, and majorities must govern in the constitutional method. No more such frauds as that of 1876; no more eight to seven.

The right of labor to protect laborers in the more prompt and certain collection of their wages.

THE information has reached us that Mr. R. T. Wilson has purchased the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad. This is in pursuance of the plan of the energetic combination, of which Colonel Cole is the head, to secure southern connections, and their next move will be to build a road to Atlanta. Whatever delay there may be in this part of the programme will be due to the fact that they have no charter, in the procurement of which they will seek the aid of our citizens. The visit of Colonel Cole and Mr. Wilson to Atlanta has been delayed by the negotiations for the purchase of the Selma, Rome and Dalton road. They may reach here the present week. Whenever they do come, however, they are sure to receive the sympathy and support of our people in their efforts to extend our railroad connections.

The Greek Conference.

A supplementary conference, composed of the British, French, Russian, Austrian and Italian embassadors resident at Berlin and Prince Hohenlohe of the German foreign office, is to meet to-day at the German capital to consider the propositions for the readjustment of the Greek frontier in accordance with the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin congress. To-day's conference was brought about by the liberal ministry of England. Lord Beaconsfield's plans and ambitions in the east led him to uphold the sultan first, last and all the time without regard to the treaty that he assisted in making at Berlin; but Mr. Gladstone proposes to uphold the Berlin treaty in the interest of the Christians of the east, leaving the sultan to take care of himself. As soon as Mr. Gladstone's ministry was well established, Lord Granville, backed by the French government, asked the powers to hold a conference to settle the Greek question. Germany at first hesitated, but in the end every power that was a party to the Berlin document gave its assent to the proposition of the English government. The first meeting of the supplementary conference is to be held to-day; and there is no doubt that little Greece will get some justice. She was held back by the western nations when she was about to occupy Eperus and Thessaly during the Russian war, and now she only asks what was guaranteed to her in the Berlin treaty. A dispatch from Athens states that six propositions will be laid before the conference, namely, that based on the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin congress, together with a subsequent one proposed by M. Waddington while French minister of foreign affairs; two brought forward by the porte in the course of its intermediate negotiations with Greece, and two still urged by Greece. The greater number of these proposals, however (assuming that so many actually exist, which is, perhaps, doing too much), will be promptly disposed of, if there is any truth in the version emanating from Paris that France and England have already agreed to stand up for the cession of the territory recommended as a minimum of what will be granted by Turkey to Greece. As the vote of the majority will be decisive, and as Austria, in view of the treaty with Germany, will scarcely deem it judicious to oppose Germany, whose expressions of sympathy with the Greek cause justify the belief that she will heartily support France and England, it is regarded as easy to see the proximate result of the impending deliberations. Russia and Italy will alone oppose the just claims of the Greeks; but as their opposition will be based on the fact that they are looking with hungry eyes to some of the territory in question, it will not have much weight in the conference. Neither Turkey nor Greece will be represented in to-day's meeting, and neither will be consulted when a conclusion is reached by the powers. The porte will be ordered to carry out the new interpretation of the thirteenth protocol, and Greece will be expected to acquiesce. The king of Greece himself is now engaged in making a political and diplomatic tour in Europe, and all Greece is deeply interested in the coming settlement.

The Reunion in October Next.

Of all places in the south made historic by important events during the late war there is no place more peculiarly appropriate for a reunion of the citizen soldiery of the two great sections lately arrayed against each other than the city of Atlanta. Situated as it is in the heart of the south, and having suffered almost total destruction during the bloody contests that were fought around it, the name of Atlanta will become still more prominent in history by witnessing what promises to be the grandest military pageant and national fraternization that has ever occurred in this country. To erect in this city a monument to commemorate the "reunion of the states and "the return of national sentiment" is an idea that commends itself to all good citizens and is another evidence of the loyalty of our people despite the bloody shirt that will be resurrected for the presidential campaign. Our citizens are outspoken and warm in their indorsement of the undertaking, and the visitors will meet with that earnest, hospitable reception that is peculiar to the southern people and will put the brand of falsehood on those who seek to perpetuate sectional strife by plausible tales of ruffianism and lawlessness prevailing in the southern states. When the Seventh regiment of New York, with other organizations, though clothed in the trappings of war, can march through the south to greet their southern countrymen in the bonds of peace and national brotherhood, and that, too, on the eve of an important election, we need no other evidence of the healthful sentiment that pervades the masses when uninfluenced by designing men.

The national importance of this reunion cannot be overestimated. While the occasion will be to lay the cornerstone of the "memorial hall" of the Gate City Guard, yet the October camp-fires, and the war incidents that will be told over again on the very rifle-pits that drank the blood of thousands of brave men who fell in the battles around Atlanta, will never be forgotten by those who participate in this reunion. The undertaking is important and significant, and Atlanta will be found equal to the task.

Mr. Kimball and the Mayoralty.

We have not seen any intimation coming directly from Mr. Kimball that he would be a candidate for mayor. It is true his name had been announced by "many friends" as a candidate, but even in the communication referred to it appears as if he was to be persuaded to be a candidate. It is not the province of a newspaper to nominate men for office, nor is it proper to say that, while "many friends" nominate a man, he should not be a candidate. We propose to say something in regard to Mr. Kimball, before he announces himself as a candidate, in no spirit of ill will to him, but for his own good.

We admit the fact so often stated by many of his friends that he is a first-class business man; no one that knows him will dispute this fact. We admit also that he has done more than other man to build up this city. We have in the past pointed with pride to the monuments of his skill and enterprise—to the best hotel in the south, the capitol, the fair grounds and the cotton factory. As a citizen he deserves our thanks for what he has done. But his friends say that he ought to be made mayor for all this work.

Mr. Kimball, when he was doing the work for the city, had peculiar advantages that others did not have—advantages which would probably have been used with as good results to the city by other men as he used them. It was not alone his purpose to serve the city when he finished the opera house for a capitol. He was well paid for it. So he was for the fair grounds, and so he expected to be for his hotel and factory. When Mr. Kimball offers himself as a candidate for office, he will be called on to explain certain matters that, as a business man, the public have overlooked in him. He may be able to explain them, but the fact exists that the city sustains a very heavy loss on account of some of his transactions. If he is announced as a candidate the facts set forth by his friends about what he has done for Atlanta will be met with the statement of citizens of Atlanta that he has been fully compensated for it all:

1. That he sold the capitol building to the city and state with the understanding that the city was to pay only one hundred thousand dollars, and yet it had to pay one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

2. After the sale was made, and after Mr. Kimball had left the state, a mortgage was discovered on the property that was on it prior to the sale. This lien cost the city over seventy thousand dollars, and Mr. Kimball knew all about it, and yet the fact was concealed in some way from the representatives of the city when the trade was made.

3. The state has repudiated nearly ten million dollars of fraudulent bonds. Whether they were fraudulent bonds or not, it is not necessary now to discuss. Everybody in Georgia, a few excepted, believe them to be. Mr. Kimball was connected with all these bonds, directly or indirectly—we do not say criminally, but our readers understand the case.

Mr. Kimball has received, we think, sufficient compensation for what he has done and what he proposes to do for Atlanta. As a business man he has few equals, but as a candidate for office he has many disadvantages. We trust, therefore, if he is seriously considering the subject of becoming a candidate for mayor, he will make up his mind to let it alone. He can be of more service to our city in the line he is now on than as mayor or as candidate for mayor.

GARFIELD'S "moral individuality" sticks out like a pot-leg.

The eminent DeGolyer G. can't shake his gory locks and say the democrats did it. We are indebted to republican sources for the facts in regard to his credit mobilier steal. It is furthermore related by a republican committee that he perjured himself and attempted the subornation of perjury. Really, Mr. Garfield seems to be the finest citizen in the republic.

JOHN SHERMAN has taken advantage of a temporary lull in politics to use his knife on southern office-holders. It would appear that John has not yet fulfilled his mission as a reformer.

MASSACHUSETTS republicans are talking about a "conscience revolt" against Arthur. If there was anything revolutionary in the republican conscience war would have been declared when Garfield was nominated; but even the Springfield Republican indorses and thereby condones his statesmanlike career.

SHERMAN is very prompt in paying his business debts in the south. Before the month is over his belt will be elegantly trimmed with scalps.

MR. ROGERS, the amiable private secretary of the administration, has not, it is to be observed, indorsed the nomination of Mr. Garfield. There are hundreds and thousands of truly temperate voters who will wait for the trumpet tones of Mr. Rogers to summon them to the fray before they will consent to go to the polls. We have the best reasons for believing that the truly amiable Mr. Rogers will not condone fraud.

THOSE federal office-holders who refused to treat that gifted young marine Bateman with the proper respect will now have an opportunity to remember that the Hon. John Sherman is still a power in current politics.

THE Utica Herald says that Mr. Tilden is badly disappointed over the nomination of Mr. Garfield. Assuredly. In his innocence, Mr. Tilden probably thought the republicans would nominate a passably honest man. In this respect, the whole country is disappointed.

J. ABE GARFIELD and C. Ab. Arthur is the way the names appear on visiting cards. Technically, they are "gents" of the first water and represent what Colonel Roberts, of the Utica Herald, finely calls "the "nucleus of republican success." We need not add that Colonel Roberts is himself a virulent reformer.

DON CAMERON has not yet published his card of congratulations.

DURING the credit mobilier investigation Garfield wept around among his friends. The other day he broke down and shed a number of sobs when his little boys telegraphed him their congratulations. Two volunteer clerks, seeing the strong man surrounded by sobs, likewise broke down and contributed to the general wet character of the occasion. This shows how easily it is for the native American heart to surrender its dew, and occasions the belief that there is room somewhere in the present campaign for the immortal Tommy Shearman, of Brooklyn. Let Tommy be led out in the interest of the great republican party.

THE Utica Herald has this whole affair down very fine. It says Garfield has "strong moral individuality." Men who manage to escape the penitentiary under cover of a technicality may now know what their chief characteristic is. Under the circumstances, "moral individuality" is a revelation of the expressiveness which urgency gives to the English language in America.

THE republican party has been waiting for several years for a favorable opportunity to indorse the credit mobilier corruption, and the opportunity has now arrived. It remains to be seen whether they can carry the people with them.

THE Philadelphia Times is the only independent republican newspaper that has not indorsed the nomination of Garfield. The Times is not only conducted with independence, but with prudence, and it very plainly perceives that honest people cannot afford to vote for Garfield until the charges made against him by his own party friends in the house are cleared away.

THE editor of the New York Tribune is now placed in a position where he is compelled to condone fraud. It is needless to remark that he stands up to the rack like a little man.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

THE hot wave struck the politicians somewhere below the belt.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Savannah News presents the name of General R. W. Caswell as a candidate for the position of United States senator.

THE nominating convention of the 13th senatorial district will meet in Americus on the 18th of August. The convention will consist of ten delegates, four from Macon, four from Sumter and two from Schley.

THE democrats of Brooks county will assemble in Quitman on the 21st instant to choose delegates to attend the August convention in Atlanta. The meeting will also select delegates to represent Brooks in the convention to nominate a candidate for congress in the second district.

MR. THOMAS F. JOHNSON, who has been nominated for collector of the port of Savannah, in place of Atkins, is the youngest son of ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, and the appointment will no doubt give satisfaction to the merchants and business men of Savannah. Mr. Johnson has never taken any very great interest in politics, but a few years ago he would occasionally place his heels on the front verandah of the Florida house and remark that the country ought to be reformed, or words to that effect. He is full of business, and when there is no business on hand he is full of humor. Sherman has probably put the knife into Atkins because the latter was for Grant, and if Johnson is confirmed there will doubtless be a general cleaning out of a somewhat unwholesome nest. At last accounts Mr. Johnson was deputy postmaster at Savannah.

SAVANNAH NEWS: "We are gratified to observe in our state exchanges a toning down of the rampant indignation with which so many of our contemporaries were surprised by the announcement of the senatorial change. Some of the ablest and staunchest democratic papers in the state cordially indorse the appointment of ex-Governor Brown as General Gordon's successor, as tending to unite and strengthen the democracy for the coming contest with radicalism; while others, though they would have preferred that some other democrat should have filled the vacancy, repudiate with scorn the charges of bargain and sale against Governor Colquitt and General Gordon. From the first we have never doubted that the clouds that so suddenly overcast the political horizon would, in due time, be dissipated by the sunlight of truth. The breath of slander cannot tarnish the bright escutcheon of such true men as Gordon and Colquitt."

MR. JONATHAN NORCROSS cannot make up his mind to believe that THE CONSTITUTION is earnestly seeking to promote the welfare of the colored people. He seems inclined to believe that we are endeavoring to entrap the colored voter into joining the democratic party or something of that kind. As usual, Mr. Norcross is wrong. It is a matter of supreme indifference to THE CONSTITUTION whether colored men vote the democratic ticket. We believe it would be to their interest to do so, but we are perfectly willing to leave considerations of that sort altogether out of the question. What we are interested in is that our colored fellow-citizens should maintain their dignity and self-respect, and this they can never do while they allow themselves to be led around by the nose by a parcel of white politicians and office-seekers. If they will vote the republican ticket, let them do so upon their own judgment and responsibility and in their own interest, so that it will be thoroughly understood that they are not subject to the manipulations of would-be office-holders. We are perfectly willing to leave it to time and the educational development of the race to make democrats of the colored voters.

GRIFFIN NEWS: The state convention, which assembled in Atlanta last week, was composed of representative men from all parts of the state—men who know something of the political sentiments of the people their counties. Knowing this to be true, we made inquiries of gentlemen from various portions of the state as to how the people stood on the gubernatorial race, and after getting all the information we could obtain in this way, we were forced into the following conclusions: That Governor Colquitt was the strongest man in the race, and would have a majority if not a two-thirds vote, in the convention. The recent excitement created by his enemies' cry of fraud is dying out and the reaction has taken place, and he is gaining strength every day. Next to Colquitt, Rufus E. Lester is the strongest; he will have a pretty strong following in the convention. Hardeman comes next; then Warner, then our friend Gartrell. This, we believe, will be the way the state will stand when the convention meets in August. Colquitt has the inside track for the nomination and is gaining strength from all parts of the state. We talked with several honest anti-Colquitt men, and they say he will carry the county in which they live, while he has some opposition."

IN GENERAL.

—The political sky looks very Seymourish.

—It is James Abraham Garfield and Chester Absalom Arthur.

—Of ten candidates voted for at Chicago, seven—Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Hayes, Windom, Sheridan and Harrison—are natives of Ohio.

—Don Cameron took John Logan to his Harrisburg home on Thursday and nursed him. The house must have looked like a hospital.

—It is discovered that the old seal of the state of Ohio has a canal boat on it. The modern seal should be an office-seeking wolf, rampant.

—A grand party will soon be given at Newport by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The opening of the Casino is one of the forthcoming social events at that place.

—The young man looked pitiable last Sunday when, as he left the church door, his cane came apart and a fish-pole telescoped out of it.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

—King George of Greece is said to be a charming person, bright, liberal-minded and witty. He is an excellent husband, and a judicious father to his young sons, the dukes of Athens, Sparta and Corinth.

—Judah P. Benjamin has become counsel for the claimant, vice Kenealy, dead. The hearing in the appeal of the Tichborne case has been postponed on account of Mr. Benjamin's illness.

—Bishop Simpson will start upon his journey to China some time in July. He will be gone five or six months, holding a conference in Yokohama, and then proceeding to Foo Chow and Pekin. He is in excellent health, ruddy and bright-eyed.

The Electoral Commission.

Baltimore American, rep.

Mr. Bayard will hardly experience any sensation of comfort in reading the declaration which various democratic organs have made as an argument against Garfield and Arthur, that no man who consented to and participated in the electoral commission of 1877 deserves the presidency. This doctrine hits the Delaware senator quite as hard as it does General Garfield, and in its enunciation it is not difficult to recognize the hand of Mr. Tilden. But the democrats will not help themselves a particle by reviving the history of those days. The truth is that their leaders in the senate and house were willing enough to accept the settlement by the commission of the Hayes and Tilden dispute so long as they thought that Judge Davis would be the fifth man selected from the supreme court as a member of the commission. They were disappointed in consequence of the election of Davis to the senate and the substitution of Judge Bradley in his place, but their acquiescence in the plan prevails to that event estops them from now making any profitable use of the fraud cry. Mr. Tilden did not discover that the commission device was unconstitutional until it operated to his disadvantage, and, therefore, his endeavor to ostracise Bayard is too weak to deceive any democrat whose memory embraces incidents of the past four years.

Senator Brown's Maiden Speech.

Washington Special Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the senate a lively debate sprang up late in the day on the bill pensioning Mexican veterans. This was taken occasion of by Messrs. Conkling and Blaine, who made their appearance almost simultaneously in the campaign for Garfield. Mr. Voorhees made an excellent speech exposing Mr. Blaine's tricks in pretending to aid union soldiers, reminding him that he ought to cease them now, that it had been demonstrated that he reaped very little reward for them. The new senator from Georgia made his maiden political speech in the senate, and it was a very excellent one. It places Governor Brown among the first debaters in the senate. He took Mr. Conkling to task for saying that southern senators held their seats by the grace of those who had been on the side of the union during the war. He insisted that they were in the senate by right, and because the constitution declared that each state shall be represented there by two senators. If the republicans had prevented that representation they would have dissolved the union by denying the states what the constitution of the country gave them. He was enabled by an inopportune question put by Mr. Kirkwood to declare his belief that the doctrine of secession had been ended forever by the war. The speech produced a really healthy effect.

Judge Field and States Rights.

Boston Journal, rep.

Doubtless the south might prefer Senator Bayard, who is as much a representative of Calhoun in regard to the rights of the states as is Judge Field; but Mr. Bayard is a southern man, which might tell against him as a presidential candidate. On the other hand, Judge Field is a New Englander, and was once almost, if not quite, a republican. Consequently, he will not excite the suspicion of northern voters. Judge Field, therefore, is at once the soundest and most available exponent of the state supremacy heresy that can be brought into the presidential race. And yet he may not be nominated, but it will be due more to the fact that Mr. Tilden is not his friend, that he is unknown in the north, and that he does not possess the sinews of war so necessary for a democratic campaign. Be this as it may, the movement in his favor by the southern leaders indicates that these men are determined to make the old conflict between federal authority and state supremacy the leading issue of the campaign. If this fact is not openly declared, their purpose is disclosed in selecting Field delegations to the Cincinnati convention.

A Life-Long Candidate.

St. Louis Republican.

In view of the history of the past twelve years there is no reason to suppose that Grant will ever refuse to allow himself to be used "by scheming politicians to promote their selfish ends," so long, at least, as Grant is not less selfish than any of the "scheming politicians," and so long as the biggest of the "ends" is allotted as his share. In fact, Grant may be set down as a perpetual candidate. He always wants anything he can get that is worth having, and he never declines anything. The republicans may as well prepare to fight the third term heresy as long as Grant lives.

A Certainty from the Start.

Manchester Union.

The democracy can probably carry New York and the country with Bayard, Morrison, Hancock, Hendricks or Field at the head of the ticket; but with Seymour and Hendricks there would be no probabilities in the case. There would be an absolute certainty of victory from the start.

Seymour the Strongest.

Utica Herald, rep.

Horatio Seymour would be the strongest possible candidate for the democrats. But fortunately for the republicans he will not accept the nomination. He has said so, and he means what he says. The Cincinnati convention must look elsewhere for a candidate.

Until 1884.

Philadelphia Times.

Grant, Cameron, Conkling and Logan met at Chicago the morning after the nomination of Garfield, and, after a brief council of war, took a recess until 1884.

—Babies ought to be well taken care of; their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25 cents.

—General Garfield did not allow the excitements of the convention to keep him from church last Sunday. With two or three other delegates he drifted into a little church in Chicago's suburbs, where he heard an excellent sermon, and was greatly stared at by the congregation. At the close of the sermon the clergyman asked the general to make a few remarks, but the latter did not comply.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE Makes a Delicious Drink.

DR. M. H. HENRY, the widely known and eminent family physician, of New York, says: "Horsford's Acid Phosphate deserves claims as a beverage, beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine, and in nervous diseases I know of no preparation to equal it."

—The two most important British embassies at this moment, namely, those of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, are filled by amateur diplomatists, Lord Dufferin and Mr. Goschen, both men of marked ability. Lord Dufferin had but a slight experience of diplomacy of a desultory kind, and Mr. Goschen's name is not in the foreign office list. It will seem strange to the professional diplomatist to understand how thorough work can be done by an amateur. What it is to be a professional diplomatist may be seen from the record of Lord Lyons. His services extend over forty-one years, and have been rendered at Athens, Dresden, Florence, Rome, Naples, Washington, Constantinople, and Paris. During this time he rose step by step from an unpaid attachéship to his present rank, thus acquiring an intimate knowledge of each successive grade of the service.

—The secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. This can never be the case while impurities exist in the system. The Blood must be purified; it is the vital principle, ramifying through every part of the body. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills expels all impurities and vitalizes the whole system.

—On the evening of the 24th there was a regular row in the English house of commons. Lord Randolph Churchill, the husband of Miss Jerome, opened the debate and the excitement by tearing into pieces one of Bradlaugh's pamphlets and stamping on it on the floor. Next came Baron de Worms, a Jew, who railed against Bradlaugh as an atheist, and was shocked that he should trifle with the "holy book." Next came another new member, Mr. Thorold Rogers, who said toryism and atheism were one, citing Hobbes, Hume and Gibbon, amid derisive shouts, and was finally silenced by the speaker for calling Bradlaugh "vermin." He was followed by another new member, who called him a "Cerberus of atheism, treason and filth," and by yet another who, in his excitement, knocked off the hat of another member. No such scene has taken place since the days of Cromwell for years. Bradlaugh was most unmercifully handled. He was out here a few years since, and was entertained at the Lotos club.

Fevers.

Sections of territory where fevers are and have been brought on by reason of a malarial infected atmosphere are using, and with complete success, in keeping off such afflictions, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills. Parties down sick with diseases of such a character are cured by the use of same.

668 feb1—424m sun wed fri &w24m 2dp

—Louise, princess of England and marchioness of Lorne, is quoted as saying to a reporter of the Milwaukee Sentinel that she and her brother were very much entertained and delighted by the Chicago convention. "We were glad of an opportunity," she said, "to see the primary gathering of citizen gentlemen who select your ruler. I can hardly describe in a few words the feeling I experienced. To think that right there in Chicago business was going on as usual, no undue excitement, and that in the large building a few men—for they are but a few of your vast population—were having a debating society that was making your ruler. You know it is so different from what we have been accustomed to," exclaimed the lady, speaking in an interested and vivacious manner. "My sensations," she added, "were conflicting, and I have thought much and will think long upon what I saw. This republic is certainly a remarkable institution. No man has any right to the throne or chair. It is open to everybody. And yet I am told that all the feeling subsides and every member of the party works to elect the nominee."

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—Christian Advocate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—A fire at the Etiwan phosphate works near here tonight destroyed the sheds and machinery to the value of about $20,000. Covered by insurance.

Rev. Wm. Alex. Greene,
MACON, GEORGIA,
Writes: "I have tested the virtues and efficacy of COLDEN'S Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef in my private practice in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and NERVOUS AFFLICTIONS, and have found it the best remedy I ever used."
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents.
304 june11—d&wkly im fol rd mat

OBITUARY.

FAMBRO—Died, in Shakespeare, New Mexico, on the 26th of May, Robert Emmett Fambro, youngest son of the late W. F. Fambro, formerly of this city.

EXCURSIONS.

1880 Excursion Season. 1880

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD WILL PLACE on sale, June 1st, a full line of

Excursion Tickets

To the various Springs in Virginia, Old Point Comfort, etc., at popular prices.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL OCTOBER 31st.

For Rates, Routes, Time Tables, etc., call on J. W. JOHNSON, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Atlanta, Georgia.

E. R. DORSEY, General Passenger Agent.

644 may28—d30d

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
NEW YORK,
VIA
KENNESAW ROUTE!

ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH, AND UNTIL further notice, Excursion Tickets will be sold by the Kennesaw Route, to New York and Washington.

Atlanta to New York by Kennesaw Route, and return same route,

FOR $46.00.

Atlanta to New York by Kennesaw Route and return by Niagara Falls or other Cincinnati lines, or vice versa, **$51.00.**

Atlanta to Washington by the Kennesaw, and return by same route, **$36.50.**

Now is your chance for a Cheap Trip. Good to return in Thirty Days.

For further information, apply to

R. W. WRENN,
June16 d1w General Passenger Agent.

LOW RATES.
GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
National Democratic Convention,
TO BE HELD AT
Cincinnati, June 22d, 1880.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD BY the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to Delegates, Visitors and others to the National Democratic Convention, from Atlanta to Cincinnati, and return, at the low price of $17.60, good to return within fifteen days from date of sale. Now's the chance to take a trip West. Tickets will be sold at No. 4 Kimball House and Union Passenger Depot, June 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d. Any further information desired will be furnished upon application.

R. W. WRENN,
202 june11 d22d General Passenger Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

SOUTHERN
Home School for Girls.
197 and 199 Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.

ESTABLISHED 1842. FRENCH THE Language of the School.
182 june1—d2tawim June wed fri sun aug sept

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,
Staunton, Va
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal,

THIS INSTITUTION CONTINUES TO INcrease in prosperity from year to year. It offers superior advantages in its location, its fine buildings and grounds, in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements; its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unsurpassed advantages in Music, Modern Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Physical Culture and instruction in the Theory and Practice of Cooking; the successful efforts made to secure health, comfort and happiness; its opposition to extravagance; its standard of solid scholarship. For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogues.

25b june15—d2m

Atlanta Health Institute
ELECTRICITY, MOVEMENTS, WATER-CURE.
170 West Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS IS THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE south where all kinds of Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. All healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES are practiced—together with MACHINE-MOVEMENTS, Electricity, &c., &c., are here scientifically applied according to DISEASED CONDITIONS and TEMPERAMENT of each patient. No EMPIRIC or ROUTINE practice pursued—and no DRUG-MEDICINES used in treating the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are here treated with greater success than by any other process of treatment known. Treatment especially adapted for Invalid Ladies. Exclusive Lady's Department in charge of experienced Lady Physicians. Institute beautifully situated, upon one of the most elevated and healthful positions in Atlanta. Street Cars run by the door every half hour.

For Catalogue and further information address either
Dr. U. O. ROBERTSON,
Or Mrs. D. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
sep18 d1y wed fri sun Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

FIRE!

The Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street, having the loss sustained by the late fire settled by the Insurance Companies, are now enabled to offer their entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at a great reduction from former prices, dividing the amount received, on goods not damaged, in order to give customers the benefit. Look ☛ the Bargains offered and be convinced.

661 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2dp

CINCINNATI BEER.

Cincinnati Beer on Draught!
AT
THE EXCHANGE,
JAMES'S BANK BLOCK.
PHILIP BRITTENBUCHER.
751 june1—d1m 2dp

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.
31 apr3—d1dw

—Atlanta abounds with substantial evidence that Mr. HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL would make a practical, progressive, energetic Mayor. His name is therefore hereby presented for that office at the next election. by
656 june13—d1f MANY FRIENDS.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. C. Morris & Co.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th INSTANT, ½ o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the ten head of Horses, five sets Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Whips, Carpets, Furniture, Stoves, Groceries, one New Buggy, etc., etc.
June14—d2t

AMUSEMENTS.

PARLOR MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
At the Governor's Mansion, Friday, June 18th, at 8:15 p. m.

PROGRAMME.
1. Duett and Chorus.....Sparkling and Bright," Misses Castleberry.
2. Reading, "Dick".....Scribner's Magazine, Mr. J. H. Lumpkin.
3. Solo—"Jo's Sweetheart,".....Miss Dora Castleberry.
4. Recitation.....Little Mac's Story
5. Shakespearean Reading.....Mr. R. M Hammond
6. Solo.....Miss Ora Castleberry. "I'll Remember You,"
7. Recitation—"Sobered".....Mr. J. C. Jones
8. Anthem.....First Baptist Choir

An admission fee of 10 cents will be asked, in order to raise funds for Scientific and Juvenile Temperance literature. Come one! come all!
159 june16—d3t wed thur fri

TRINITY CHURCH.

THURSDAY NIGHT,
JUNE 17th, 1880,
—THE—
Old Folks' Concert!

Will be repeated by unanimous request.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

For sale at the door and at the Warerooms of the Estey Organ Company, corner Broad and Alabama streets.
june14—v2t

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NEW FACTS CONCERNING
Smith's Scrofula Syrup
—AND—
STAR CURINE!
IT PRODUCES IN BOTH SEXES A
Faultless Complexion.

Science has tried in vain for years to produce a Remedy equal to
STAR CURINE.

CURE CANCER?
Why, Yes, it is done every day by
Smith's Scrofula Syrup
—AND—
Star Curine.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup with the aid of Star Curine did it! Did what? Cured that terrible ulcer on the nose of that old man that was such a snow hu was followed by troops of boys cheering on the streets last week.

All Communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta.
202 feb11—d1f wed fri sun 3dp

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAN

English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all Diseased that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific. Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞ Sold in Atlanta and every where by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta by Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
1284 oct11—d4w

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To insure obtaining the genuine **Apollinaris**, see that the corks bear the **Apollinaris brand.**
275 ap 1'p—2m wed sat sun

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PHILADELPHIA
Fine Shoes.

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The People Appreciate Merit

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Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1873. 1879.
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
247dec2—d1eodly fri sun wed

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address
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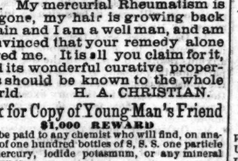

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From most of the popular Springs, on hand at D. B. Plumb & Co.'s, 26 Whitehall street.

TOILET SOAPS.
In great variety, from 5 cents a cake up, at D. B. Plumb & Co.'s.

TOOTH BRUSHES.
A fine lot of Kent's celebrated—the best made. Also, a choice selection of fine English Hair Brushes of recent importations, at D. B. Plumb & Co

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura RESOLVENT.

Cuticura, a Medical Jelly, Cuticura Medical Soaps,

Are the only known remedies that will permanently cure Humors of the Blood and skin, Affections of the Scalp with Loss of Hair, and Liver, Kidney and Urinary Disorders caused by impure blood. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It acts through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. It absorbs the poisons that float in the blood and purges them from the system. CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, arrests external diseases, eats away lifeless flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and heals. It is a natural reproducer and beautifier of the Hair. CUTICURA SOAP cleanses, heals, softens wastens, and beautifies the Skin. It, and the CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, the only medical shaving Soap, are prepared from CUTICURA.

IMPETIGO AND ECZEMA

With Loss of Hair, Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to send you the following report of a remarkable cure by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. For two years the patient had suffered with impetigo on the face and scalp and eczema in its worst form on the back and shoulders. For eighteen months he was under medical treatment, sometimes better and sometimes worse, but never cured. As the impetigo increased in severity his hair began to fall off rapidly, and he was fearful that he would lose it all. Eight months ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and by perseverance and the regular application of the remedies he is now not only cured of every phase of the disease, but has a better head of hair than ever before. I am, therefore, enabled, by personal observation, to certify to the great curative properties of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the treatment of Skin and Scalp diseases.

Truly yours, H. F. HOWELL.

Sarnia, Canada, Oct. 14, 1879.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Of the Kidneys Successfully Treated with Cuticura Resolvent.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: In the year 1877 I was taken with a severe attack of Kidney Disease, and entered Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Dr. Johnson pronounced my trouble Bright's Disease. It is now eleven years since I left the hospital but partially cured during which time I have never been free from pain and distress, although constantly using some remedies. When I began taking the CUTICURA RESOLVENT my symptoms were severe pain in the back, great accumulations of water, legs swollen and painful so that I could scarcely walk, presenting every appearance of dropsy. It may seem miraculous, but in ten days' use of the RESOLVENT all the distressing symptoms disappeared, and in less than a month I was completely cured. DANIEL McMAHON,

219 W. Eighth st., So. Boston, May 15, 1879.

TETTER

Treated by Half a Dozen Physicians Without Cure.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Mr. Robert Stewart has been a great sufferer for years with Tetter of a very aggravated form. He has received treatment from half a dozen of the best physicians in this locality with but little relief. Some time ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have helped him beyond all expectation. Also, relieved a rheumatic affection of the hip, for which he is very thankful. There are other cases in this town that can give similar testimonials. Respectfully yours,

W. V. BYARD, Druggist.

Sharon, Pa., June 19, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

For Blood, Skin and Scalp Humors are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake; in bars, for Barbers use, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

In anti-relieve Pain, Sprains and Weakness in 20 minutes. Try it and you will say it is the best plaster ever used. 50 cents.

PATENT MEDICINES.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Thousands visit the Mineral Springs, here and abroad, and spend thousands of dollars in search of health, when a few doses of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

would accomplish the same results at the cost of a few cents. Each bottle contains from thirty to forty glasses of Sparkling Seltzer, which makes it the cheapest as well as the most efficacious mineral water extant.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

janel5—d2w tues wed not by top col

IT IS CONFIDENTLY ASSERTED THAT

YELLOW FEVER

Can be PREVENTED by the use of

WARNER'S

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

in connection with

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

All authorities on the subject declare Yellow Fever to be a Blood Poison. The breathing of a malarial infected atmosphere acting directly on the blood.

It is known, admitted, and in writing vouched for, that

Warner's Safe Kidney & Liver Cure

in connection with WARNER'S SAFE PILLS, acting, as it does, directly upon the organs—the Kidneys and Liver—that cleanse and purify the blood, is the best and only effective blood purifier now known.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

fe8 febl—d24m sun wed fri &wky2 m nr rd m

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA.

ROSADALIS Cures Rheumatism.

ROSADALIS Cures Syphilis.

ROSADALIS Cures Malaria.

ROSADALIS Cures Nervous Debility.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL IMPURITIES.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

A Loss to the State of over $30,000 on Account of the Want of Proper Judgement, and Efficiency, on the Part of Comptroller-General Wright. But Bond and Judge for Yourselves.

Fellow-citizens: The grand jury of Fulton county in their presentments in April last, say:

"We are informed that the grand jury of the fall term, 1879, of superior court called the attention of the governor and of the ordinary to the insufficiency of the sureties on the bond of Tax Collector R. B. Hoyle, and the imperative necessity, in order to save the state and county from possibility of loss therefrom, that it be promptly and amply strengthened.

"We regret to say that this was not done, and that the tax collector is a defaulter in large amounts to both state and county in accordance with the report of the committee and the statement of the comptroller-general. The amount of the default to the county by the report of the committee is shown to be $19,121.07."

NOW SEE THE GROSS NEGLECT OF OFFICIAL DUTY OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL IN THIS MATTER:

Last fall, shortly after the action of the grand jury, above alluded to, the said S. R. Hoyle called upon Comptroller-General Wright and announced to Mr. Wright that it was none of his business, as comptroller-general of the state, to interfere in any way whatever in having his (Hoyle's) bond strengthened, as requested by the grand jury. And most strange to say, Comptroller-General Wright agreed with him, and never thereafter thought of or cared enough about the matter even to mention the subject to the governor. This information I obtained from Comptroller Wright himself, about two months ago.

How, in the name of common sense, any man of all competent to fill the office of comptroller-general of the state, or one knowing anything at all about the duties and responsibilities of said office, could have come to any such conclusion, and could have acted as Comptroller Wright did, in this matter, is beyond my comprehension. That it is a very "signal" thing, none can doubt. I can't see any "ability" whatever in it, if any one else can.

If the comptroller-general of the state be not the first and most proper officer of the state to watch closely every tax officer, especially, and every other officer, or person, managing the money affairs of the state, especially where the matter has any connection at all with, or passes through, the comptroller-general's office, and if said comptroller-general learns, or hears, of anything working wrong, against the state, to at once resort to any and all means to protect the state in any and every way against loss, then I know nothing about the duties of such office or officer. Entertaining these views, when I first went into the comptroller general's office, the state of Georgia not only did not lose a dollar by the default of any tax collector while I was in office, but I collected and saved to the state a sum, in principal and interest, now amounting to about $175,000, besides originating or perfecting a tax system that overhauled and brought under fair taxation the "ring men" and other men, who had been long evading our tax laws; thereby saving to the honest tax payers of Georgia, up to date, millions of dollars, and as said tax system has not been materially changed since I left the office, in future it will save many more millions of dollars. And if I am again elected to said office, it shall not be materially changed with my consent, except to be so amended as to "catch" persons now "dodging" our tax laws.

Democrats of Georgia, if you do not now desire such a comptroller-general to be again elected to said office, you had better not nominate me, for said office at our democratic state convention to be held on the 4th of August next. But nominate some one else who, like Comptroller Wright, has but little qualifications for said office, and you will much please the "ring men" and "dodgers" of our tax-laws, certain and sure.

Had I been comptroller-general last fall, so far from pursuing the course that Comptroller Wright did, had I been informed by said Hoyle as Comptroller Wright was informed by him, as to the action of the grand jury, I do not think that as much as a half hour would have expired after Hoyle left the office before I would have called upon Governor Colquitt and informed him of what I had learned and I would have at once urged him to immediately protect the state against loss in the matter; and, had not Governor Colquitt acted in a very short time thereafter, I would have gone to him again and again until he did act. If I am not mistaken, Governor Smith, while governor, was called upon to make the same Mr. Hoyle give a new bond, and he promptly attended to the matter. But whether this case had occurred or not, I would have pursued the course above stated. If any man doubts it for a moment, I would be glad for him to ask either ex-Governor H. V. Johnson or J. E. Brown, who were governors while I was comptroller-general, as they knew "my way" of attending to the public business while I was in office.

But no such action as this was taken by Comptroller-General Wright, and what has been the result? According to the information obtained by me from the comptroller-general's office, and the sheriff of Fulton county the state has lost over $24,000—quite a severe loss to the state—for having as her comptroller-general a "one-legged" man, who "lost his leg during the war," and one whose character of mind evidently does not suit such an important office, and who has never shown, in said office, any more ability or usefulness than any other good and honest clerk, in said office, or any other office.

But to show the very vast difference entertained by me, as to the duties of a comptroller-general, when first elected to said office in 1855, (being then about the age of Mr. Wright) I will here state, that although the law nowhere specially required a comptroller-general to leave his office and go to other counties, when he thought the state's interests required it, to see that his fi. fas. against defaulting tax collectors were properly executed, yet deeming such leaving of my office to be necessary at times to protect the state's interests, very shortly after being elected comptroller-general I did such a thing, and repeated it several times. Nay, more. In 1860 a false or erroneous account against the state for taxes having been rendered by Secretary Memminger, and I having written to him, and he having failed to do as I required, upon my own responsibility, (Governor Brown being absent at the time in upper Georgia attending to the state's business) I went down to Augusta and asked Judge Starns to let me examine the tax-books in his possession, which this noble and pure and good man at once acceded to. Having found error in the account against the state of Georgia of $68,000 rendered in the account presented by Secretary Memminger, Judge Starns at once certified to the same, and the state was saved that much. A reference to this matter can be found in Governor Brown's message in 1862.) Nay more. Having a perfect detestation of a comptroller-general permitting large defaults of tax-collectors to remain for a moment without authority of law, on the books of his office, I will here state that, having gone into said office on the 25th of November, 1855, and as when going into said office the legislature was in session and remained in session till about March 1, 1856, and as I had no clerk, (Mr. Wright had three clerks in his office when he first went in, etc.,) I was so much engaged in attending to the collection of the taxes of 1855, and in attending to the daily calls of members of the legislature, and others, about other matters connected with said office, that I had not time even to "glance at" the "old books" or the "past accounts" of former tax collectors until the latter part of February or first of March, 1856. But, upon the "first glance," having discovered a large default of the tax collector of Richmond county for the year 1854, amounting to over $8,000, without waiting to inquire whether or not the tax collector or any of his securities were dead or alive, I immediately issued a fi. fa against all of them, and sent it to the sheriff of Richmond county with orders to proceed forthwith, etc. One of the securities had died, however, and the sheriff returned the fi. fa. to me with such information. I then amended the fi. fa. so as to operate against the property of said security, and immediately returned it to the sheriff; and the supreme court sustained me in my amendment, and the money was collected. I merely mention all of these facts to show that my views as to what Comptroller-General Wright ought most certainly to have done in the Hoyle matter last fall was a view entertained by me near twenty-five years ago, when I first entered upon the duties of comptroller-general of the state of Georgia.

A FORMER GROSS NEGLECT OF LAW, IN THIS $24,000 LOSS MATTER BY COMPTROLLER WRIGHT.

I will here present all the law that I can find as to settlements between the comptroller-general and tax collectors, that there may be no "misunderstanding" or "misrepresentation" whatever, whether by "rings" who "hate" me or any one else. Here it is:

Section 828 (new code). The several collectors must pay into the state treasury the taxes of their respective counties by the twentieth day of December of each year, and shall at the same time present their insolvent list, etc.

Sec. 864. * * The comptroller general shall be authorized, if in his judgment the public interest will not suffer thereby, to wait with collectors fifteen days, but not exceeding thirty days for said insolvent list, before issuing fi. fa. for the same.

Sec. 866. The time by which digests shall be completed and the taxes paid in, does not apply to those who have not been in office long enough to make such compliance, but in all such cases such officers must re-pond to the requirements of the comptroller-general.

Sec. 867. Such officers are not liable for the penalties fixed for those regularly elected, until the time allowed by the comptroller-general has expired, unless they have been so long in office as would have been sufficient for regular officers.

Sec. 868. In other cases where any tax collector obstacles occur to completing the collector paying over the taxes required by law within the time prescribed, it is in the discretion of the comptroller-general to allow further and sufficient time.

Sec. 75. The governor may suspend the collection of taxes or any part thereof due the state, until the next meeting of the general assembly, but no longer; nor shall he otherwise interfere with the collection thereof.

Sec. 909. If any collector shall fail to settle his accounts with the comptroller in terms of the law, the (comptroller-general) shall issue execution against him (the collector) and his sureties for the principal amount, with penalty and costs.

Sec. 910. The penalty is twenty per cent. per annum, upon the amount remained, from the time of default until paid, which includes interest.

Sec. 911. [Provides that all such executions "must be directed to all and singular the sheriffs of this state," etc.]

Sec. 912. Executions so issued shall not be suspended or delayed by any judicial interference with them, but the governor may suspend the collection, not longer than the meeting of the general assembly.

Here it will be seen that, with the exception of the 869th section of the code, (above given) which reads "in other cases where unexpected obstacles occur" the comptroller-general, according to law, has no authority whatever to "wait upon," or to "indulge" a tax-collector even for one day for a large amount of taxes due, or for the taxes of his county, even though small, without the "unexpected obstacles" alluded to in said section, occurring. And what are these "unexpected obstacles" alluded to? To my mind the matter is as "clear as the noon day's sun." They are nothing more than "temporary sickness" of "self," or the "very temporary sickness" of a tax collector's "family" whereby he cannot leave home near the 20th of December to attend to his official business, or the burning of his house, or something of the kind. For if such things occur long before said 20th of December, the "extension of time" for longer than a "few days," after the 20th of December can be as readily given by the governor (who alone can give it) as the comptroller-general. And the law should be so, too, for it prevents a comptroller-general from permitting a tax-collector to become in default to the state, and remain in default to the state for about $50,000, yet he did not or would not issue a fi. fa. against said Hoyle and his securities, but let said tax collector remain in default near three months, and I learn did not then issue a fi. fa. against Hoyle and his securities until several days after Hoyle had left the state for good, etc.

And what has been the result of Comptroller Wright's neglect to have Hoyle's bond strengthened when informed of the action of the grand jury, and his failure to issue a fi. fa. against Hoyle and his securities, according to law? Here it is:

Amount of fi. fa. issued March 16, 1880....	$39,147 05
Estimate of credits on the same at the comptroller-general's office, for insolvent list, poll tax and commissions	$10,350 00
Paid into state treasury	2,932 86
In hands of the sheriff, after deducting homesteads	1,267 00—$14,449 86
Loss to the state	$24,697 19

The sheriff of Fulton county is of the opinion that no more money can be collected on said fi. fa.

As to whether or not these clear neglects of official duty binds Comptroller Wright's $20,000 official bond, I will leave to others to decide. If they do not, then the voters of Georgia should be more particular than ever as to who they elect to this very important office (as all can now see) of comptroller-general of the state.

Fellow-citizens, a word or two more and I am done. I shall not only never again address you through the public prints, giving you further facts as to the past mismanagement in the comptrolles general's office, and asking you to elect me to it, but if you don't elect me this time to said office, it will be evidence to me, at least, that you don't want any further exposure, etc., of the "errors" and "misdeeds" committed in said office within the past fifteen years to the public injury—seven though by myself in doing some money may be recovered thereby.

I have further to say, that this present "error" (I call it,) would have been more fully referred to in my address to you on the 18th of last month, but for the following reasons:

I was at my home, near Columbus, when this Hoyle default matter first "came to light," and I did not come up to Atlanta until several weeks after it occurred. I did not then examine into it closely, but I saw enough to satisfy me that the state needed a more able and discriminating and watchful comptroller-general than young Mr. Wright. Consequently, being on quite friendly terms with him, and consequently without being so plain, as I now here speak, I informed him that he "let his foot slip" in this matter, and that the people would not "knowingly indorse it" by electing him to the comptroller-general's office, for a candidate. Therefore, feeling quite kind towards him, and believing that notwithstanding this "slip of the foot," etc., he would suit me very well as one of my clerks, if elected, I stated to him that as I expected to be a candidate and would, in a short time, issue an address to you, announcing the fact, that if he would publicly retire, as if in my favor, I would publicly state that I would give him a $1,500 clerkship, stating to him, at the same time, that were I of his age, and with no more experience as to the duties of the office, than he had, I would rather have the $1,500 clerkship, than the position of comptroller-general, with all of its responsibilities, and with only a $2,000 salary. He did not fully accept the proposition at the time, saying that he preferred to "wait awhile" and to "see my address" before fully deciding. But I left Atlanta shortly before issuing said address, with the confident belief that he would accept the proposition. But upon my return to Atlanta, two or three weeks ago, I found that "some one or more persons" had caused him to "change his mind." And, although he now says that he has not announced himself as a candidate, yet he is generally considered as a candidate. A "devoted friend" of Comptroller Goldsmith in 1877, and one that was then a member of the house of representatives from the county of Richmond, and who, by a "quick move" after it was "read," had a "report" of two other "devoted friends" of Comptroller Goldsmith, "adopted," which "report" fully "approved" Comptroller Goldsmith's "borrowing money" from Tax Collector Hoyle, while a large defaulter of the state, by the mond county for the year 1854, amounting to over $8,000, without waiting to inquire whether or not the tax collector or any of his securities were dead or alive, I immediately issued a fi. fa against all of them, and sent it to the sheriff of Richmond county with orders to proceed forthwith, etc. One of the securities had died, however, and the sheriff returned the fi. fa. to me with such information. I then amended the fi. fa. so as to operate against the property of said security, and immediately returned it to the sheriff; and the supreme court sustained me in my amendment, and the money was collected. I merely mention all of these facts to show that my views as to what Comptroller-General Wright ought most certainly to have done in the Hoyle matter last fall was a view entertained by me near twenty-five years ago, when I first entered upon the duties of comptroller-general of the state of Georgia.

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Atlanta, June 16, 1880.

PETERSON TRWAATT.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED JUNE 8, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

GARNISHMENTS. CONTRACTS.

Moore vs. McCown. Garnishment, from City Court of Atlanta.

WARNER, C. J.

Whether monthly wages of a painter were liable to garnishment for medical services depended upon the date of such services. If they were while the act of February 24, 1875, was in force, they would be liable; otherwise not. That act was not retrospective so as to apply to services rendered before its passage.

Judgment affirmed.

Hoke Smith; John L. Tye, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Hulsey & McAfee, for defendant.

USURY. PLEADINGS. VERDICT.

Finney vs. Brumby, trustee. Complaint for land, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

1. To complaint for land in 1879, a defendant pleaded as follows: Defendant's husband owed plaintiff $1,400. He went into bankruptcy, and she claimed a homestead in the property in controversy; this claim was contested by plaintiff. A settlement was had by which the assignee sold the property free from liens, plaintiff bid it in, and gave defendant bond to convey title to her on payment of the amount of his bid with interest at 12 per cent. The payment was to be in installments. Part of had been paid, others had not. On the them $1,400 defendant's husband had paid interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent per month—the usury paid from January 2, 1873, to August 1, 1875, amounting to $613.92. The defendant sought to set this off against the amount still due plaintiff, and also claimed that the assignee's deed was void because made to secure the payment of this usurious debt:

Held, that the pleas of usury were barred by the statute of limitations and were properly stricken on motion. 61 Ga. 38.

2. A plea as to conclusiveness of and that the sheriff had previously levied on, the interest of both plaintiff and defendant under a justice court fi. fa., had sold and conveyed the same to a third party, who still held paramount legal title, that plaintiff acquiesced therein, but defendant had filed her bill to set aside the sale, which was still pending, was properly stricken, there being no allegation as to the grounds for setting aside such sale.

3. Under the facts, there was no error in allowing the verdict to stand.

Judgment affirmed.

S. Weil, for plaintiff in error.

Howard Van Epps, solicitor city court, for the state.

RAILROADS. DAMAGES. NEGLIGENCE.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad vs. Wyly. Case, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. While negligence, as a general rule, is a question for the jury, yet where the statute makes a certain act, having a material bearing on the case, imperative upon the agents of a railroad company, the court may instruct the jury that proper diligence in regard to such act, when, of 4,960 bales were American.

The local cotton market is dull. There is a fair demand for good grades of cotton, but low grades are neglected. We quote: Middlings 10c; low middlings 10½c; good ordinary 9½c.

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Net receipts at all the ports to-day	2,356
Same day last year	1,769
Showing an increase of	587
Net receipts for three days	9,877
Same days last year	5,423
Showing an increase of	4,454
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,807,061
Same time last year	4,690,783
Showing an increase of	466,278

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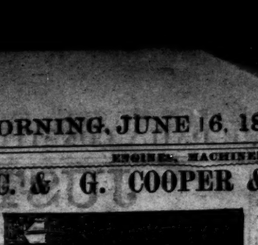

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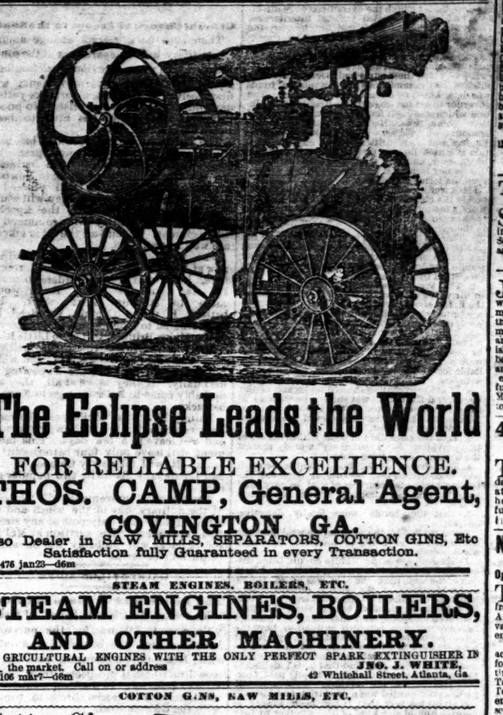

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26 june4—d3m inside

SUMMER RESORTS.

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JUNE 1st, 1880.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP Summer Programme.

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Telegraph, express and post-office established at the Springs. For further particulars address

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june4—d1m General Passenger Agent.

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497 may22—d1m Proprietor.

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42d Street, 140 West, NEW YORK CITY.

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OLD SWEET SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

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American Plan.

JAMES A. JEWELL, Manager.

422 mar17—d&wm wed fri sun

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, MERIWETHER COUNTY, GA.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT IS now open for pleasure seekers and invalids. Mineral Waters as fine as can be found. The spring water used for Baths and heated by steam pipes to any temperature. Cool mountain breezes. Hotel and Cottages greatly improved since last season and newly furnished. Grounds and hotel lighted by gas. Steam Laundry. All the amusements that are usual at first-class resorts. Conveyances can be had at reasonable rat's at Thomaston, Barnesville, Griffin, Roganville, LaGrange, West Point and Belmont. Daily Stages from Geneva. Rates of Board—Per day $2.00; per week $10.00; per month $30.00. Children and servants half prices. Correspondence solicited which will receive immediate attention by WM. POTTER Manager. 166 june3—d6w wed fri sun

THE SECRET IS OUT!

WHAT SECRET? WHY, THAT THAT lady with such a Complexion as to be the envy of the belles and admiration of old beaux, out driving on the Boulevard last Friday, was Mrs. ——. Oh! but are promised not to tell her name, but it was

Smith's Scrofula Syrup

That gave her SUCH A CHARMING COMPLEXION.

Our friend, Mr. R—— who sets us mad to give his name says SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP and STAR CURINE are the best medicines in the world. He has good cause to know, too, for but for them he would have been in his grave to-day, and he acknowledges it.

The best article ever yet found to drive out those IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD that are the seeds of Scrofula, Consumption, White Swelling, Rheumatism, and indeed all those diseases arising from the Impurities of the Blood.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta.

201 febl1—d1y wed fri sun 24y

INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS.

I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR per cent per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and Land Money on them. JOHN H. JAMES.

163 may6—d6m head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, June 15, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—		Selling	
Buying at	¾		¾ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	107@109	Macon City	85@ 90
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	108@110
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	W. & A. R. Leases; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	60@ 62
Atlanta W'rks 7s	107@109	do. Class A small	60@ 62
Atlanta City 7s	107@109	do. Class B 5s	90@ 95
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	65@ 70
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@106		
Sav. City 6s, new	72@ 75		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	96@ 98	South Wes R.R.	99@101
Central R. R.	76@ 78	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R.R.	112@115		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 3@3½. Exchange—long $4.85½; short $4.88½. Governments dull. State Bonds steady. Evening.—Money 2½@3½. Exchange steady at $4.85½. Governments quiet and steady; new fives 103½; four and a half per cents 109½; four per cents 106½. State Bonds neglected.

Stocks closed generally firm.

N. Y. Central	128¾	Chicago & N.W.	95
Erie	37¾	do. Preferred	109½
Lake Shore	104¾	Rock Island	109½
Illinois Central	104	Western Union	104¾
N. C. & St. L.	56¾	Union Pacific	89¾
Louisville & Nash.	110¾	N. J. Central	60¾
Pittsburg	117¾		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	67¾	Ala. Class B 5s	80
do. Class A small	60	do. Class C 2 to 5	67

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $ 88,774,647. Currency $ 8,745,220

PARIS, June 15—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 86f. 55c.

LONDON, June 15.—4:00 p. m.—Erie 38¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, June 15, 1880

New York—The cotton market has been quiet and steady to-day. Futures closed quiet and without material change. Spots quiet; middlings 12c. Net receipts for three days amount to 9,877 bales; exports 26,686 bales; stock 335,738 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 57,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed very dull. Spots—Uplands low middling Orleans 6 15-16d; sales to-day

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York, 12⅜; in Atlanta, 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, stationary or falling followed by rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, June 15, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prec	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.76	75	85	W.	Fresh	.†	Fair.
Augusta	29.79	87	71	S. W.	Light	.31	Fair.
Cordeana	29.81	76	91	S.	Gent	.04	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.98	82	75	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	90	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	86	86	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.93	78	86	E.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Montgom'ry	29.89	78	84	W.	Fresh	.†	Fair.
New Orleans	29.95	82	78	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	29.95	77	73	N. W.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Savannah	29.78	80	56	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., June 15, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.80	82	67	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.77	89	52	W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.71	97	42	W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
7:31	29.72	85	58	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.76	76	81	W.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
10:31	29.76	75	83	W.	Fresh	.†	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....29.788 | Maximum ther.....90
Mean daily ther.....80.7 | Minimum ther.....75
Mean daily humid. 65 7 | Total rainfall.....†

†Not enough to measure.

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

BEST REFRIGERATORS,
BEER COOLERS,
ATLANTA MADE.
SAVES NEARLY HALF THE ICE. CALL AT
McBRIED'S CHINA PALACE.
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers,
Filters, Fly Fans.
529 jun26—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver Bridal Presents,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Bronzes, etc.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
48 mar4—dly 34 Whitehall Street.

—We have been requested to state that General Gordon will speak in Newnan on Saturday, the 19th instant.
td

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar13—dtf

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

A Meeting of Citizens.

A meeting of the business men of this city is requested on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 11 o'clock a. m., at the hall of the chamber of commerce, on Alabama street, to select a time for the proposed visit of the thirteen citizen soldiery to this city, and to consider other matters pertaining thereto.
W. L. CALHOUN, Mayor,
BENJ. E. CRANE, Pres. A. C. C.
J. F. BURKE, Capt. G. C. G.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The New Sensation!

—"Hello! Hello!" "Well!" Come to the lawn party next Friday night.

—The New Sensation!

—Don't forget to make an engagement for the lawn party at the city hall park next Friday night.

—The ladies who promised contributions of custard, cake, etc., to the lawn party three weeks ago, will please get it ready for next Friday, and send it to the park by 3 o'clock promptly.

—2d-hand furniture cheap, 33 Marietta st.

—Did you know that the old folks concert will be repeated at Trinity church to-morrow night? Don't fail to go. Only twenty-five cents.

—That old folks concert was such a success that in deference to the unanimous wish of those who attended it, will be repeated to-morrow night at Trinity church. Tickets twenty-five cents.

—The New Sensation!

—Rev. D. E. Butler, Rev. J. H. DeVotie Gen. G. T. Anderson, F. L. Haralson, and others indorse Neuralgine as the great specific for neuralgia and Headache. Sold by all druggists.

—The New Sensation!

—The great excursion to LaGrange Female College Commencement, June 23th. Let everybody get ready to go. President Mayson promises increased attractions this time. Round trip $1.50. 294 june13 d3t

The Atlanta Hospital.

The Sisters of Mercy of the Atlanta city hospital return their grateful thanks to their generous friends for the following donations:

Mrs. A. Leyden, $5; Governor Colquitt, $2; Judge W. B. Woods, $5; H. L. Kimball, $5; R. Hill, $25; W. R. Cox, $25; Mrs. G. Bridges, $1; Rev. C. A. Evans, $1; Mrs. Rev. Jerger, $1; Mrs. S. F. Kiser, $1; Mrs. A. Delhi, $2.00; Miss A. Gannon, $1 0'; Mrs. J. Harris, 2c; Mr. J. Brown, $5.00; Mr. J. H. James, $5.00; Mr. O. C. Carroll, $5.00; Mr. M. Lynch, $5; S. Johnston, 15c; Miss Z Taylor, 15c; Miss J. Hines, 50c; Mrs. J. Huff, 50c; Mrs. Kurtz, 50c; Mrs. D. Smith, 50c; Mrs. R. Bush, $1 00; Donald, 25c; S. Jones, 25c; L. Wells, 35c; Miss. M. Guilford, $2.00; Mrs. J. Regenstieft, 25c; Mrs. J. & B. Wyly, $5; P. Jones, $5; Mr. Arnold, $10; J. English, $5; J. O. Donohoe, 50c; Mrs. M. A. Gleason, 50c; Miss L. Holmes, 10c; Mrs. Dr. Connally, $1; J. Keely, 1 bolt of domestic; Mrs. Morrill, 6 parlor chairs; Moore & Marsh, 1 bolt of sheeting; C. Beerman, $5; Dr. J. S. Todd, $25; A gentleman friend, of Hightower & Hannah, 2 sacks of flour; T. J. Lowe, 1 sack of flour; Smythe & Perkerson, 1 sack of flour; F. F. Burke, 25 pounds of coffee; Captain Kidd, $25; Mrs. Collins, $1; R. Richard, $10; D. N. Speer, $25; R. Hardman, 50c; L. Grant, $5; Mr. Thompson, $5; R. D. Mann, $1; H. W. Sibley, $1; W. Pettis, $1.25; M. D. Morgan, 50c; M. Kris, 50c; P. Chamberlain, $3.0; J. H. Brown, 50c; J. G. Shannon, 50c; Mrs. A. Mc. 50c: Cash, $1; L. Lowe, 25; Mrs. J. Bolston, $1; C. Swift, 50c; C. Hynes, 25c; a friend, 50c; cash, 25c; J. M Swift, 25c; A. Alexander, $1; J. S. Pickert, $2; J. A. Donovan, $2; W. J. Ballard, $1; J. F. Hughes, 50c; cash, 50c; John Morrison, $5; J. W. Cunningham, $2; J. Hirsch, $1; $1. T. Simms, $1; J. W. Hill, $1; Mr. Franklin, 50c; W. T. Pattie, $1; Mr. Nally, 50c; Mrs. C. Dougherty, $5; Mrs. Bond, 75c; A. J. Coffey, 50c; Miss K. Kinney, $1; J. C. Pitson, $2; J. G. Thrower, $1; A. Friend, $1; Mrs. J. Lester, $1; Mrs. Kisman, Fri Mahoney, $2; Mr. B-ver, 45c; Mrs. M. C. Garvin, Mr. Mrs. J. Walsh, $1; J. B. Carson, $1; R. D. Badger, $1; H. K. Smith, $1 Young Garrett, 50; Mrs. J. W. Ballard, $1; Mrs. H. Snow, $1; Mrs. S. Thompson, $1; Mrs. J. C. Peck, $1; J. C. Stevens, $1; Mrs. J. Howell, $1; Mrs. S. Alexander, 50c; Mrs. W. Mallord, 25c; Mrs J. Ravine, 50c; Mrs. P. Brown, $1.50; Mrs. Thompson, 50c; Mrs. W. Bonney, 50; B. Conley, $5; Governor Bullock, $5; J. B. Harris, $5; Mrs. Dr. Ridley, $1; J. Blount, $1; Mr. Demick, $1; Mrs. M. Grubbert, 50c; Mrs. Wertzburg, $1; J. Carter, 25c; Governor Brown, $10; L. Goldstin, $2.50; Mrs. W. Crenshaw, 25c; J. Lynch, $5; Mrs. Schmidt, $1; a friend, $1; Mrs. M. W. Haywood, $1; cash, 50c; C. Arnold, 30c; G. B. Adair, $5; Rich & Bro, $3; M. J. Gatins, $5; J. P. Young, $1; M. M. Bloomfield, $1; J. Gatins, $1; John Gatins, $1; Mrs. M. Creed, $5; Atlanta company, $25; Mrs. L. Peel, $1; J. W. Rucker, $1; J. C. Fuller, 25c; M. C. Wells, 25c; M. Wellhouse, $1; J. J. Hinberts, 25c; Morgan Smith & Co., $2; Isaac Haas, 25c; M. J. Smith, $1. S. H. Landrum, 25c; M. McGeary, 25c; Mrs. O'Neil, 25c; Mrs. M. Kennedy, $1; Mr. Risman, 25c; M. Kennedy, 25c; Mr. Fara, $1; a friend, 50c; S. Kirsch, 25c; Mrs. J. Boylan, $1; M. C. Spears, 50c; a friend, 25c; W. E. Bell, 50c; a friend, 50c; C. L. Mangum, $1; Mr. Cannovarie, 50c; N. Bachnett, $2; M. Johnston & Co, $1; R. H. Fowers, 50c; T. Bell, $1; Mr. Bird, 50c; Mrs. G. Hild, 40c; Mrs. J. Loyd, 25c; C. Loyd, 25c; G. J. Johnston, $1; Mrs. Dr. Roach, $1.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Executions by the Governor Against Renfroe and His Securities Enjoined.

There has never been presented to the courts of this state a case presenting more important and novel questions than those arising out of the recent proceedings against Mr. Renfroe. A brief synopsis of the history of these cases will be given as of general interest to the public.

Immediately after the acquittal of Mr. Renfroe on the impeachment trial had during the last session of the general assembly, that body, by resolution, requested the governor to issue at once executions against the treasurer for the commissions and interest alleged to have been received by him and his securities on the public funds in his hands. It will be remembered that Mr. Renfroe denied this charge, admitting, however, that he had received from some of the banks where the public funds were deposited a certain percentage as a gratuity.

He did emphatically repel the charge that he had loaned out or otherwise used any of the public funds, whether in his hands or in the banks. He insisted that he simply made the deposits and checked out the money as authorized and directed by statute. Notwithstanding his acquittal, the resolution as above indicated was passed. The law under which the executions were directed to be issued prohibited judicial interference. The governor had no discretion but to obey the mandate of the general assembly. The executions alleged that Renfroe and his securities had received various amounts, aggregating with the penalties and interest about $30,000.

The fact that these sums had been received as interest and commissions on the public funds was determined by a legislative committee. The governor based the executions upon the resolution which was itself founded upon the report of that committee. Hence, executions to the amount of $30,000 were issued against Renfroe and his securities without any investigation at which he was present either in person or by attorney, and the effort was made to collect this money from him and his securities without even the form of a trial.

Liens were made upon abundant property to satisfy the claim and Renfroe and one of his securities, Colonel R. J. Wilson, filed bills to enjoin further proceedings. These bills presented mainly the following points:

1. That no interest had been received upon the public funds in the hands of the treasurer; that the duties of his office, in connection with the public funds, had been performed precisely as prescribed by statute.

2. That the general assembly had no authority to direct the governor to issue executions, and as the fi. fas. showed on their face that the aforesaid resolution was the basis thereof, and not an investigation by the governor, they were void.

3. That if the treasurer had received interest upon the public funds, in violation of law, his securities were not bound, therefore, as they were only liable for funds received by lien in accordance with law.

4. That the execution showed no breach of the bonds, and if a breach was shown, no damage to the state was set forth, as the state would not have been in any better condition if the interest had not been received.

5. That the cases did not come within the act of 1876 providing for a summary remedy against the treasurer and his securities.

6. That the act of 1876, thus sought to be used, was unconstitutional because it deprived the treasurer and his securities of trial by jury, and sought to take their property without due process of law.

7. That the bonds were fatally defective, etc., etc.

It was replied by the attorney-general that the courts had no authority to interfere; that there was a breach of the bond, etc

Judge Johnson of the Middle circuit, being disqualified to preside on account of relationship to one of the securities, the case was heard before Judge Simmons of the Macon circuit. Judge Simmons held that the securities were not liable for the moneys claimed by the state, that they had been released, and that Renfroe, whether liable or not, was certainly entitled to have the questions made by him passed upon, by a jury of his countrymen. We are informed that this decision is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Renfroe, and that if such a jury find that he is indebted to the state, the amount will be promptly paid, however great may be the sacrifice. He says that all he has ever wanted was a jury trial, and his only complaint has been that it has been sought to deprive him of any kind of trial whether by jury or otherwise.

We presume the cases will go to the supreme court, and will there be finally settled. In that judgment, whatever it may be, all parties will cheerfully acquiesce. The state was represented by Attorney-General Ely, and the complainants by Captain Henry Jackson. Captain Jackson drew the bill and argued the case before Judge Simmons. We are informed by parties who heard his argument at Macon that he made the best speech of his life. Captain Jackson has studied the case thoroughly, and we know that no man in the state could have managed it better, and the result proves that it could not have been argued more closely.

THE JESUP CASE.

Its Progress in the United States District Court.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the United States circuit court, before Justice Bradley and Judge Woods, the case of Morris K. Jesup, trustee, vs. the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad company, the Railroad Commissioner of Georgia, and R. N. Ely, attorney general of Georgia, was called. The case was an injunction brought to restrain the railroad company from carrying into effect the rules and regulations established by the board of railroad commissioners of Georgia. A restraining order was granted by Judge Woods a short time since, and the case put down to be heard upon application of injunction.

The Jesup case was considered a test case brought for the purpose of ascertaining the constitutionality of the establishment of the board of railroad commissioners, and also to what extent the board was empowered to control the management of the railroads of Georgia.

The state filed a demurrer, alleging that the bondholders had no such interest in the question involved, as to authorize them to demand the injunction asked for.

Colonel Fullgar opened in an argument of one hour for the bondholders.

The attorney general made the opening argument for the state—insisting that whether the act of 1879 establishing the railroad commission was constitutional or not could not be raised by the holders of the mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company. That the state claimed the right to regulate the rates of said company, both freight and passenger, and that neither Jesup nor those he represented had any lien on the freights. At the conclusion of the attorney general's argument Justice Bradley announced that he desired to hear from complainant's counsel as to the interest their client had in the question involved. Judge Chisholm replied, endeavoring to counteract the force of the attorney general's objections but without success. The court announced through Mr. Justice Bradley that they would be constrained to deny the injunction. Complainant's counsel requested permission to file a cross bill making the railway company and the stockholders parties complainants. Pending discussion on this question the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE STATE'S SCHOOLS.

The Committees Appointed to Visit Them.

Yesterday the closing examinations of the state university began. The commencement will occur about two weeks earlier than usual this year. The governor has appointed the following as a board of visitors to the university:

H. H. Jones, of Bibb; James H. Durham, of Marion; Rev. R. J. Williams, of Talbot; W. W. Kennedy, of Lee; W. S. Basinger, of Chatham; W. S. McCantry, of Troup; Hoke Smith, of Fulton; Rev. W. C. Wilkes, of Hall; J. H. Felton, of Bartow, and J. B. Davis, of Coweta.

The same board will visit the Atlanta university, the colored institution in this city, to which the state gives $8,000 annually. The examinations will begin next Tuesday.

The governor has appointed the following gentlemen as a board of visitors to the North Georgia agricultural college, at Dahlonega. The examinations will begin on the 27th: Hon. J. F. Henderson, of Newton; Dr. J. E. Godfrey, of Morgan; Hon. W. L. Calhoun, of Fulton; General T. M. DuBose, of Wilkes; Mark Johnston, Esq., of Fulton; Professor Lahette, of Hall: Hon. N. L. Hutchins, of Gwinnette; Colonel J. E. Brown, of White; Captain F. M Imbedon, of Lumpkin; Captain J. F. Burke, of Fulton; and Professor George Little, of Fulton.

Nearly all the board appointed to attend the state university examinations are now in Athens performing that duty.

The boards will make to the governor full reports of the condition of each institution. It is said that each of these institutions is in a flourishing condition. The money the state puts into them is evidently well invested.

Another Mail Robber Brought to Grief

Within the past three or four months serious complaints have been made both to the post-office department and to Captain John Fred Lee, agent Atlanta division, of serious and heavy losses of valuable packages on the route from Birmingham to Pacetic court-house, Alabama. A few days since Captain Frey directed Special Agent Booth to proceed to that locality and ferret out the cause of the trouble. By telegrams yesterday from Birmingham we learn that on Saturday last Special Agent Booth arrested one Thompson Covin, a mail carrier on that route, on a charge of robbing the United States mail. Covin made full confession of his guilt and implicated his brother in the numerous robberies, who, before this reaches our readers, will be in the clutches of the law. The people of that section were highly connected with the mail service, so constant and aggravating were their losses; but they will now rejoice that the offenders are likely to get their just deserts at the hands of Captain Frey and his indefatigable officers.

DIED—In this city, Sunday, May 30, 1880, James Edward Nash, 46 years of age.

Mr. Nash was born and connected in Virginia, his native state, and married a Newberne lady, in one of the first families of North Carolina. He was a gentleman of culture, of noble mien and courteous in his dealings. Having been a brave confederate soldier, his remains will be deposited by the confederate vault in Cedar Grove cemetery. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Pollock street, this morning at 10 o'clock.—Newberne (N. C.) Nut-Shell.

Mr. Nash married Mrs. Governor Kills after the war, and was a most accomplished gentleman.—Newberne (N. C.) Post.

Mr. Nash, the deceased, was brother of Major J. V. H. Nash (agent Appletons), of this city.

Stealing from His Brother.

Yesterday morning a negro by the name of Gus Dempsey was arrested and confined at the station-house. Dempsey is charged with having stolen from his brother, in May last, about $100. The case will doubtless come up for trial this morning before Justice Tanner, as we understand that evidence sufficient to convict is in hand.

Fishing commences at Lakewood on June 1, and from all accounts it will be splendid, the lake being stocked for many years back by the fish commissioners of New York. Ladies can fish while sitting under the shade of the large trees that border the lake. The Atlantic and Great Western railroad is the only line which permits passengers to Niagara Falls, New York, and eastern points to stop over at the lake. It is the only road running New York express trains via Lake Chautauqua.

JUST RECEIVED!
White Goods in Persian Lawns, Linen de Inde, Victoria Lawn, Bishop Lawn, India Mull, French Mull, French Organdie, French Valenciene Languedoc, Point de Alencon and Fine Torchon Laces for Trimming White Goods. Table Linens, Towels and Napkins very cheap.
BLACK SILKS, GRENADINES, COLORED SILKS, SATINS.
Novelties in Dress Goods Just Received.
Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Mattings, Oil Cloths, all grades and beautiful designs.
Shoes, Slippers, etc., etc.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

General Change of Troops in the South

There is to be a general change among the military in the department of the south which upsets many previous calculations. News of these prospective movements was first received at McPherson barracks yesterday and created some surprise. No publication of the matter has hitherto been made.

The Thirteenth infantry, which has been in Atlanta for two summers past, has just been ordered from Jackson barracks, New Orleans. Instead of going to Newport barracks, Kentucky, they will proceed at once to New Mexico, where they will watch the movements of Victoria, the Apachee chief. General Bradley is in command of the regiment. He and all the other officers are well known here.

The two batteries of the Fifth artillery now at Fort Barancas, Florida, and formerly here, have also received orders to move. It was thought that they would come to Atlanta next week, but battery B, under Captain Van Reed, has been ordered to Hot Springs, and battery L, under Major Brinkle, will go to Little Rock.

The two batteries of the Fifth artillery, now camping at Tampa, Fla., and which left here last December, are expecting orders daily. If they move at all, they will probably come to Atlanta or go to Newport barracks.

Battery H, now at McPherson barracks, has received orders to go to Newport barracks and will leave in a few days. This movement will leave only four batteries in Atlanta. It will take away Colonel Genther and Lieutenant Baldwin, two popular officers.

These general movements will take most of the military out of the south and will leave Atlanta the only post of any size in this department. The garrison at McPherson barracks will probably not be reduced below four batteries.

GAINESVILLE ALIVE

And Determined to Have Railroads.

Yesterday Mr. Claude Estes, of Gainesville, came to Atlanta for the purpose of having printed the bonds of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, the new line which is prospected from Gainesville to Jefferson, in Jackson county, and ultimately on to Social Circle, to connect with the Georgia road.

Gainesville takes a liberal view of such questions, and has subscribed $30,000 to be given in 7 per cent. bonds, to run twenty years. They will be amply secured, as the city's affairs are in excellent condition and not the least difficulty is anticipated in floating them at par. The total cost of the road from Gainesville to Jefferson, a distance of twenty-one miles, will be about $51,000. Jackson county is rich and stands ready to subscribe the $21,000 which will make the road an assured success. As soon as the Gainesville bonds and the Jackson county subscriptions are arranged work will be begun. The road will be pushed through without any delay. It will pass through a rich country and will pay from the start. Once as far as Jefferson the reasons for its continuation to Social Circle will be so apparent that little delay will be had in the work. The distance is 25 miles, making the road forty-six miles long, connecting the Air-Line at Gainesville roads, giving all the advantages of through freight and affording a thousand advantages to an already prosperous country. We are not surprised to hear that the people of Gainesville and Jackson county are enthusiastic over the prospect of this road.

THE DAHLONEGA RAILROAD.

has been graded from Gainesville out to the river, and the road bed is now being levelled up. Judge Candler is pushing the enterprise with all his might, Atlanta has encouraged the road some, but not as much as it ought to. It will be worth over half a million to the city's trade the first year it is run.

The public spirit of Gainesville in these matters cannot be too highly commended. There are many public-spirited men there whose liberality is worthy of imitation in every community. Gainesville deserves to reap a golden harvest from both her new railroads.

Pretty Flowers.

We thank little Miss Inez Wilkinson for a beautiful bouquet. In return we wish many pleasant things for her. May the sparkle of smiles, and never the warmth of tears, mingle in her cup of life. May her songs of earth ever be gay and sweet, and may the chords of pain never creep into them. May no thunder mutter in her sky; may there be no clouds, sometimes dark and sometimes white, but may it always be the same—the brightest, softest and bluest.

The City Court of Atlanta.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with Hon. Richard H. Clark on the bench, and the trial of cases on the civil docket was resumed by calling the case of T. C. Champ vs. The City of Atlanta. Suit for damages. This case was still pending at the hour of adjournment.

The court will be in session again this morning at the usual hour.

Beware of Them.

Yesterday two or three frauds were going about town begging clothes and provisions. They take what they can get, carry it to a negro den and sell it. Yesterday they sold a sack of flour and a big piece of meat to a negro for a dollar. Look out for them.

—A sidewalk note yesterday called him Pelty. His name is James P. Petty and he represents a first-class house. The correction is gladly made.

Closing Quotation of Stocks and Bonds

NEW YORK, June 15.—The stock market today was strong in early dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to ⅞ per cent, Elevated Railroad and coal stocks leading in the improvement. After midday a reaction of ¼ to ⅞ per cent occurred, the latter in New Jersey Central, but toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and the final dealings were at a recovery of ⅛@⅜ per cent. the latter in C, C, and I. C. Transactions aggregated 258,600 shares.

Georgia 6s	102	Michigan Central	86
Ga 7s mortg'e	109½	St. Paul	75¾
Georgia do gold	110	Preferred	103
Louisiana consols	46	Delaware & Lack	75¾
North Carolina	28½	N. Jersey Central	60¾
N. Carolina new	17¾	Ohio. & Miss	20¾
Funding	10	Mobile & Ohio	16
Special tax	8¾	Hannibal & St Joe	33½
Tennessee	36¾	Union Pacific	89¾
Tennessee new	20¾	Kansas & Texas	62
Virginia 6s	28	Pacific Mail	39½
Virginia new	23	Adams Express	131¾
Consolidated	67½	Wells & Fargo	107½
Deferred	6¾	American	84½
Panama	118	United States	46¾
Fort Wayne	123¾	Consolidated	80
Chicago & Alton	107½	Quicksilver	10¾
Harlem	174	Preferred	38½
N. Y. Central	126½	Western Union	98¾
Erie	37¾	Pittsburg	117¾
Lake Shore	104¾	Chicago & N. W	131¾
Illinois Central	129¾	do. Preferred	140¾
N. C. & St. L	56¾	Rock Island	109¾
Western Union	104¾		

NOTICE!
TO THE
Traveling Public
CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., June 14, 1880.
The Ocean Steamship Company and the Central Railroad and Banking Company have placed on sale with Mr. J. W. Johnson, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,
Excursion Tickets
TO
New York via Savannah
At $46.00 for After Cabin and $41.00 for Forward Cabin, to be good for Return Passage until October the first, 1880.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent. 0-C june16—d1w 4thp

W. S. Wilson & Bro. keep the best stock of Lumber, Laths and Shingles in the city, and you will always save time and money by seeing them before buying elsewhere.
june16 d3w—wed sun tues.

JOHN KEELY'S
GREAT CHEAP SALE of DRY GOODS, ETC.
Commences on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. He has just returned from New York, and anything like the bargains he is able to lay before his purchasers has never been seen in Atlanta.
Look Out. Look Out! Bargains. Bargains!
1,000 pair beautiful Muslin Curtains for large windows, full size, $1.25 per pair—never offered before for less than $3.75. Choice goods.
5,000 yards excellent quality Figured Window Curtain Muslin, 12½c yard, worth 40c.
It will be observed that the classes of goods appear here somewhat mixed; but they strike very I bought them—just as I could find them. They are desirable, and in most cases HALF PRICE.
4,000 yards of beautiful Irish Linens, 25c a yard—a sacrifice; well worth 40c anywhere.
1,200 yards of choice Bleached Table Linen, 25c per yard, always sold 50c—a magnificent bargain.
2,000 yards genuine Turkey Red Table Linen, 37½c per yard, never sold here before for less than 75c.
Oh, Yes! These are Sure Enough Bargains. Touch Them, Who Can
800 pieces of the handsomest French Printed Lawns imported—"Phantom" and other styles—12½c per yard, the price of a common American Lawn—goods well worth 25c per yard.
READ! READ! READ!
127 ladies' beautiful Silk Suits, $10 each; well worth $20. Perfect fit! Beautiful style! Nothing like them in the United States! Startling Bargains
1,393 handsome Percale Wrappers, 75c each, always sold at $1.50 and $1.75.
700 ladies' handsome Suits—fancy Spring Dress Goods—$1.50 each, worth $4. FACT!
1,600 ladies' beautiful Linen Suits, $2.50, $2.50 and $2.75 each, warranted fully equal to anything obtainable elsewhere, $1.00 to $4 00.
1,200 of the most jaunty, stylish, elegant Ulsters made, both in Linen and Alpaca. Ulsters trimmed in brown! Ulsters trimmed in black!
Things May Seem a Little Mixed in this Advertisement. But They are All Bargains!
500 Men's Pants and Overalls, 50c per pair, never made for the money!
250 pieces of the handsomest black-ground, white-figure Lawns ever offered in Atlanta.
NOTICE THIS LINE OF GOODS, IF YOU PLEASE!
97 pieces beautiful black all-wool Cashmeres, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c per yard, goods never offered before for the price. A truly choice line.
SILKS! SILKS!
I have a have a dark checked Silk at 45c. yard; well worth $1 anywhere.
100 pieces beautiful striped summer Silks 40c. yard; sells everywhere at 65c.
30 pieces solid color gros grain Silks—choice shades—50c. yard; worth 75c. anywhere.
3,000 yards of the best 65c. black silk ever offered in Georgia.
I challenge the United States on my 75c. black silks. They cannot be duplicated.
At $1 I have a most excellent black "Gros de Naples" silk; worth $1.35 anywhere.
When it comes to a black at $1.25, then mine are utterly unapproachable.
Finer grades in black silks are a specialty with me. I will beat anybody's sample at any given price, no matter whether they come from New York or elsewhere.
"MIXED UP A LITTLE THEY MAY BE, BUT THEY ARE FEARFULLY CHEAP."
I am determined that I SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! WHY SHOULD I?
15,000 yards beautiful light-colored spring dress goods. De Beges, Diagonals and other styles—all new—all good goods—all fine goods—12½c. yard; worth 35c.
3,000 yards beautiful color Black Alpacas, light weight for summer, 25c.; worth 45c.
5,000 yards bleached 10-4 sheeting, 10c. yard; worth 35c.
Brands Snatched From the (Mercantile) Burning.
20,000 yards beautiful printed Lawns, 5c. yard—extraordinarily cheap goods.
11,000 yards choice styles printed Lawns, 8c. and 10c. yard—lovely goods.
20,000 yards pure white bleaching 7c.; sold four weeks ago at 10c.
2,300 yards good sea island 45c. yard; sold four weeks since at 7c.
1,300 yards beautiful yard-wide pure linen dress goods, 15c yard; worth 30c.
1,000 dozen linen napkins and doylies 65c. and 60c dozen; unmatchable elsewhere.
300 dozen towels 50c. dozen; sell everywhere for 15c. each. They are cotton, but CHEAP.
A FINE STOCK OF LINEN SHEETINGS!
If you wish to see bargains, look at my line of Table Damasks! NOTHING LIKE THEM IN THE SOUTH!
The best line of Bedspreads at 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 in the country.
A superb line of Linen Marseilles Quilts at about half price. Windfalls!
IN HOSIERY.
I offer the residue of E. J. Jaffay's Domestic Hosiery Stocks at strictly 50c. on the dollar. NOW'S THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.
No Pretence! No Humbug! No "Galvanized" Advertisement! Nothing but Solid Facts. As Difficult to Turn Down as the Noonday Sun.
Bargains in Buntings! Plain Buntings at half price! Lace Striped Buntings half price? Fancy Buntings of all styles half price. Buntings 12½c per yard, of such beautiful quality
To Satisfy the Demands of the Most Exacting Customer.
1,500 Parasols, 10c each—never made for that price!
5,000 of the Largest-Sized and the Cheapest Silk Parasols in America!
Parasols divided out among the people at half price!
RIBBONS!
5,000 yards of the Handsomest and the Cheapest Ribbons in America!
Lovely Novelties in Fancy Ribbons, FOR NOT ONE OF WHICH WILL HALF PRICE BE ASKED.
150 dozen Crape Lisse Ties, beautiful Embroidered Ends, 15c each, worth 75c.
100 dozen beautiful Silk-Covered Fans, small size, one-fourth their value.
200 Ladies' Lace and Silk Mixed Fichus, half price! half price!
150 dozen Ladies' Fine Embroidered Linen Collars, 5c each, worth 25c and 35c.
Marvellously Cheap Goods!
11,000 yards Beautiful Silk Fabric Dress Goods given away at 5c a yard. The largest and best stock of CORSETS in the Southern States. Prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest. The stocks of Hosiery and Gloves demand a lengthy notice, but space forbids. They are composed of the greatest assortment and the cheapest Goods ever offered in Georgia. Be sure to come and inspect the Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves upon the Bargain Counters! You will be pleased and profited.
I Challenge any four Houses this Side of New York
To show as great a variety of Kid, Lace and Thread Gloves as I carry at present. I am determined that this "sale" shall be a perfect treat to the Ladies. So just don't fail to call before you spend your money elsewhere. You will be glad of having done so.
Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!
I am determined to allow no shoddy, trash Shoes to enter my stock. Purchasers may be sure that no effort will be spared to keep my Shoe Stock fully up to the standard. Every pair warranted. The best stock of Shoes and Slippers to be found anywhere in Atlanta will be found at
JOHN KEELY'S.
127 june6—d4w sun wed

Cassimere Business Suits
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
WE HAVE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION IN OUR CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS, AND will make it to the interest of all wanting anything in our line to call and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere
Broken Suits at About 60 Cents on the Dollar.
We have the nicest stock of White and Figured Marseilles and Duck Vests in the city.
Another lot of those genuine Lupin's celebrated French Drap D'ete just received, made expressly for us, and guaranteed in every respect.
Country Merchants
Wishing to resplenish their stock will find many articles in our race it cheaper than they can buy them wholesale dealers, as we are determined to clear out our summer stock.
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall Street, corner Alabama.
0 apr27—d1f 4th page

"BAZAR," 54 WHITEHALL Street, L. WURZBURG.
In consequence of our LARGE SALES during the early part of the season we have almost entirely sold out our first stock, and have been receiving during the last ten days, through our N ew York office, large shipments of goods purchased since the GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES. We are, therefore able to undersell ANY and EVERY house in our line. Examine our PRICES and be CONVINCED. EVERYTHING WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. NO REFUSE OF OLD AND BURSTED FIRMS.
"EXAMINE OUR PRICES WITH OTHERS, & YOU WILL SURELY BUY of US."
MILLINERY.
TRIMMED HATS.
Prettily Trimmed Hats, at $1 50, $2, $2.50. $3 up Handsome Trimmed Hats, at $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5. and up.
Elegant Pattern Bonnets and Hats, at $5, $7, $8, $9 and up.
We can trim your Hats to order at any price, any style, at short notice.
FLOWERS.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Violets, every color, 5c a dozen.
Plain and Moss Rose Buds, all colors, 5c each.
Roses and Poppies, all colors, 5c each.
Handsome Roses, all colors, 10c each.
Pretty Clusters, all colors, 15c each.
Handsome Sprays and Montures, 25c, 35, 50c up.
Wreaths, 25c and up.
The finest French Wreaths, Clusters and Sprays ever on exhibition ouside of New York, at $1, $1.50, $1.75 and up.
RIBBONS.
Novelties in Brocade and Cashmere Ribbons
Nice quality Silk, Gr. Gr. | Nice quality Silk, Gr. Gr.
No. 7 ..... 8c yd | No. 9 ..... 20c yd
No. 8 ..... 10c yd | No. 12 ..... 25c yd
No. 12 ..... 15c yd | No. 16 ..... 30c yd
Finest quality Gr. Grain No. 9, 15c yd. Other widths in proportion.
Cashmere and Brocade from 20c a yd up.
SILKS.
Nice quality at 50c a yd, very good $1 and up.
HEAVY RED